

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS
AND OPERATORS**



When is **MONOPOLY** *a Menace?*

VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1939

NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugnizet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Magazine

CHAT

The question often arises, who are the best persons to write books? It might be put this way, do bookish people write good books? The answer to this is No! Unbookish people write the best books.

Recently this debate went on, apparently while a labor agreement was being signed, according to the Los Angeles News, relayed to us by H. B. Graeff, of Local Union No. B-18:

The labor contract binding a Los Angeles concern and its employees expired recently and the owner sat down with the union arbitration committee to work out a new one. The owner was losing ground in the negotiations, being forced to concede point after point. But on one issue he could not be shaken. "It isn't worded right," he said. The committee chairman got out his pencil and began reconstructing the wording.

"Aha," said the owner sardonically, "the moving finger writes and having writ, moves on . . ."

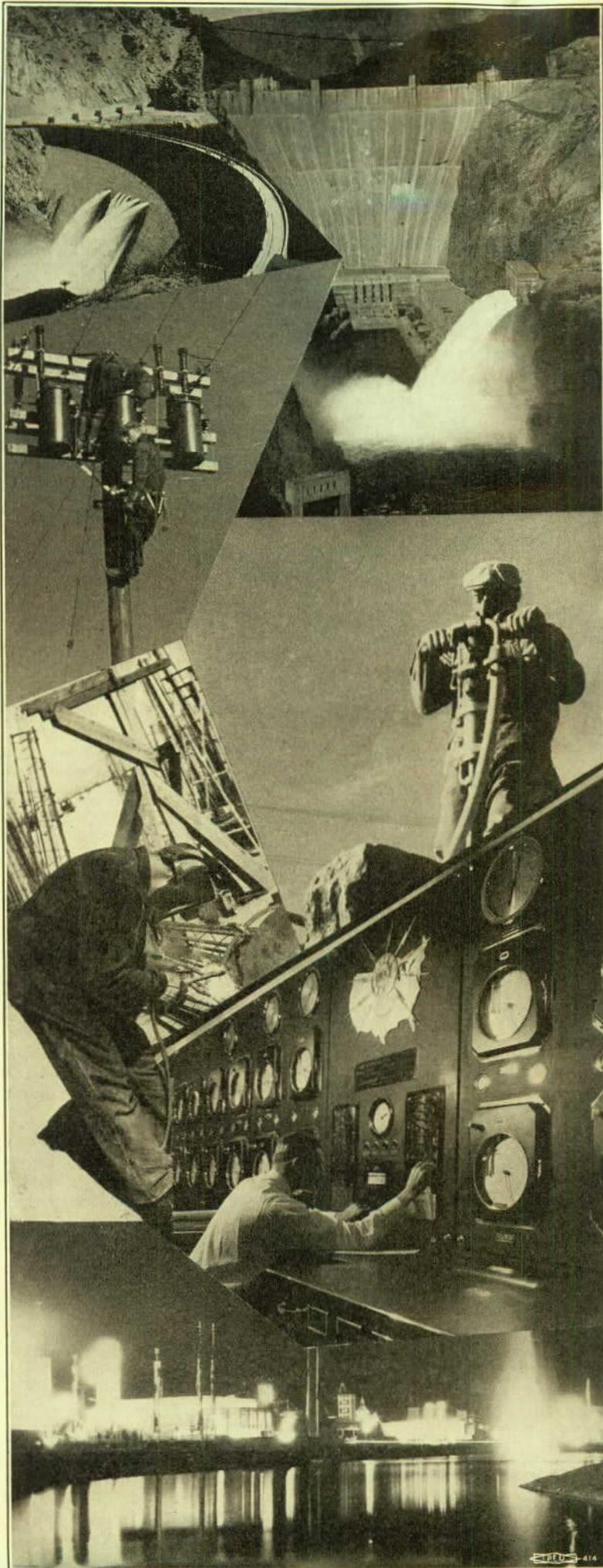
"Yep," quick-triggered the arbitrator. "Nor all your piety nor wit shall lure it back to cancel half a line; nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

The owner realized he had been topped but he was not one to go down without fighting. "Guess you fellows know your Shakespeare better than I do."

Then one of his aides broke it to him—the man who wrote the quotation was Omar Khayyam.

No one can read the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL without being aware that our linemen and wiremen can write. Look at the last page "ON EVERY JOB."

The photograph on the cover is a reproduction of Thomas Hart Benton's STEEL WORKERS, by courtesy of the New School for Social Science.



Loki Couldn't Do It

By WALLACE CAMPBELL, L. U. No. B-77

The dictionary says Balder is dead.
The sun-god's spirit just went to bed—
Then rose again from strengthening sleep,
Resolving ever his brightness to keep,
To light with warmth the sweet landscape's
peace,
Rendering goodness to every place.

Long he toiled away laying up stores
Which come in handy for nightly flares,
When persistently man extends day
Or needs power or heat in any way.
Now gaining wisdom, man assists him,
With electric flow turned on at whim.

Manned by sungeneers, our trim machines
Pass water's power through hanging lines,
And Balder's spirit never falters
When wafting through air cloudy vapors
Whose rain drops, or snow in the mountains
Fill high reservoirs—Balder's fountains.

Strong power motors, radio's song,
Wireless message, all run along
With cooks' and bakers' hot wire fire flame,
Not interrupting or causing blame.
Light luminous tube's bright new colors
Enliven many carnival hours,
While Balder's spirit—always ready—
Does most of your work, for he's your buddy.

Balder, the sun-god of Norse mythology, incarnation of the life principle, was slain, legend says, through the treachery of the evil Loki. Suffering through the cold dark winter, the people thought they could see Balder's smile in the sunlight of spring.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

100-104

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1939

NO. 6

When is MONOPOLY a MENACE?

ANXIETY about the place of monopoly in democratic society is not a new thing in the United States. Ten years prior to the passage of the Sherman anti-trust law in 1890, and thereafter to the present day, monopoly has been a public question continuously and repeatedly. The activity of the Temporary National Economic Committee today merely is calling anew this all-important question to public attention.

Monopoly—one out of many—is merely concentrated power. When monopoly occurs in the field of basic products it represents power over life and sustenance and determines the course of development of great masses of the population. Monopolies may be evaluated, therefore, in respect to their basic character. It is apparent that a monopoly in milk or bread or meat is a much more grave problem for citizens than monopoly of diamonds, steam yachts or ostrich plumes.

Moreover, those persons who believe that the transfer of concentrated power from private hands to public control or public ownership automatically solves all problems are merely wandering in a fool's paradise. Monopoly is still concentrated power, whether it is guided by Wall Street or by the federal government, and the real problem is not one of transfer but one of democratic control. Monopoly, therefore, is a menace when it is uncontrolled. It is a conceded fact that control of monopolies by state regulatory boards has not been a complete success. Three new solutions offer themselves:

1. The setting up of democratic control within the monopolized industry by giving collective bargaining rights to the workers and by permitting workers' participation in management.

2. The giving of stockholders a greater voice in the formulation of policies for the industry.

3. The setting up of competition with private monopolies by government corporations.

As long ago as 1602 the English Parliament found it necessary to discipline Queen Elizabeth for granting a monopoly in violation of the common law of England. Monopolies had existed before that time; they were known to exist in the most ancient times. But as the English common law is the foundation of Ameri-

Concentrated power, sometimes over life and sustenance, raises grave problems for democracy.

can law, the incident of 1602 has a direct bearing on contemporary issues. Then, as now, monopolies were considered a threat to the economic well-being of society. Thereafter the English Parliament recognized no right to grant domestic monopolies—except its own.

The fact that only domestic monopolies were outlawed does not indicate that monopolies were oppressive only to Englishmen. Apparently the parliament felt that if others were oppressed by an English monopoly it was the problem of those so oppressed to solve their problem as best they could, and no doubt there is a respectable element of practical justice in such an attitude. On the other hand, the reservation of the right to itself to sanction monopolies suggests that in the opinion of parliament, some monopolies might well be justified.

Antipathy to monopolies was a part of Colonial American tradition. This aversion was given a renewed vigor by the American Revolution. Monopoly and democratic self-government do not make good bed-fellows. Our increasing preference for democracy has made us increasingly hostile to monopoly. Yet, today monopoly has become a foremost issue. In view of our traditional intolerance, how has it come about that we are confronted with the necessity of dealing with such a universally attainted institution? Or are we being frightened by a mere phantom, the product of our imagination? Or by a spirit conjured by the adherents of the "lunatic fringe?"

We have inherited other traditions from the past, in addition to hostility to monopoly. This heritage includes most of the economic maxims in wide acceptance today. The economic theory largely formulated and widely propagated in the early part of the nineteenth century, held that a free society depends upon the existence of free trade and commerce. The incentive of the profit motive should be permitted full sway, for thereby competition would be stimulated; any excesses

would automatically be regulated by the influence of the law of supply and demand applied to prices and wages. Let the government keep its hands off and the system would work out equitably. Because monopolies tend to restrain trade and commerce, increase prices, reduce wages, cause unemployment, and otherwise destroy the system of free enterprise, they were considered anti-social.

At that time the structure of society was comparatively simple. Our economy was essentially an agricultural one. Cities were few and small. Only a fraction of the population was engaged in manufacturing, trade and commerce. Family self-sufficiency was commonplace. Most businesses were conducted by their owners, with the use of the owners' capital and by the application of the owners' energies. Business was localized, confined principally to serving one community or locality. Most workmen owned the tools of their trades. Wage-earners had a reasonable expectation of becoming property owners. Those were the days of rugged individualism—in theory and, substantially, in fact.

The intervening century has brought vast scientific, technological and sociological changes; a tremendous expansion in the geographical area of the nation; an increase of several fold in our population; new alignments in domestic and international affairs; new sources of wealth; new forms of property; shifting in the occupational composition of workers and their relation to employers and their product.

THE RAILROAD ERA

Economic laws do not confine their operations to vacuums. Like the law of gravity, the law of supply and demand can be qualified, modified and even neutralized by the application of other economic forces and influences, and by application of the laws of physics and the laws of man. Improvements in methods of transportation and communication brought an expanding nation into greater compactness. The development of the transcontinental railroads required unprecedented aggregates of capital. The federal government adopted a policy of extreme generosity and granted to the railroads over a hundred million acres of

land and extended financial aid amounting to many millions of dollars. This conduct on the part of the government was apparently not an offensive departure from "laissez faire." State and local governments also contributed substantial assistance, and when local governments were unwilling to cooperate voluntarily, means of effective "persuasion" were not lacking.

These aggregates of capital brought new power to those who controlled it. The resulting abuses of the power are matters of such common knowledge that they need no detailing here. It is sufficient to note that individual efforts were inadequate to cope with the problems. First the state governments, and finally the federal government, imposed regulations aimed at the correction of numerous malpractices. The enactment of remedial legislation was slow, but it is interesting to observe the variety of restrictions deemed necessary to curb excesses which should, theoretically, have been self-correcting. Carriers were forbidden to transport any commodity, except timber and its products, in which they had a direct property interest. This prohibition was necessary to prevent the inclination of the railroads to combine with mining and manufacturing concerns and thereby effect monopolies. The issuance of free passes was restricted. Rates and accounting procedures were brought within the regulatory control of government. Hours of labor of employees, injury compensation of employees, and safety provisions came within the scope of law. The combination of competing lines, and the pooling and division of receipts, were made subject to the strict supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

KING COAL IMPOSES ORDER

The advantage of combining the control of the coal resources with the control of the railroads—and especially of the anthracite fields, which by virtue of their geographical concentration in a small area in Pennsylvania were easily susceptible to ownership concentration—was very evident to those with a little imagination. The men dominating the railroads were adequately endowed with that faculty, and the envisioned combination was promptly effected. Before profits from coal mining can be realized, the cost of transportation must be met. As early as 1833 the Pennsylvania legislature recognized that the anthracite industry was dominated by a very few interests acting in selfish disregard of the public welfare. Legislative attempts to correct the situation were futile. The railroad companies were entrenched and formed "gentlemen's" agreements among themselves to control the price of coal. They purchased the output of the independents at prices far below the market. In an effort at self-defense, the independents undertook to build their own railroad. After failing in this endeavor they were at the mercy of the combination and the larger companies proceeded to absorb the smaller

ones. Those in control limited production, with the result that the public was compelled to pay exorbitant prices for this essential commodity. As late as 1922 the combination could be identified in a number of ways, one of which was that the Morgan group of banks had directors on practically all the large anthracite coal companies, and on the anthracite railroads. The government ultimately compelled the railroads to disgorge their coal properties in 1923. Whether such compulsory separation has actually removed any artificial restraint exercised adversely to the public interest is doubtful. The stocks of the reorganized coal companies were usually bought in by the holders of the railroad companies' stocks.

Unlike coal resources, petroleum and natural gas do not "stay put." The exploitation of these resources, then, might lead to entirely different results from those already observed. Because of the fluidity of these resources it is possible to drain riches from beneath the land adjacent to that on which the actual tapping and withdrawing are done. If a given course of conduct is right because it is legal, then it is certainly right to get as much of this wealth as possible from beneath your neighbor's land as well as from beneath your own. Perhaps it would be less than fair to suggest that the philosophy of rugged individualism finds its classic illustration in the vicinity of newly discovered petroleum resources. The fact is that such discovery brings a mad scramble to buy land, a multifold duplication of extensive apparatus, an inane rush to seize a fortune before it is lost by the swift action of a neighbor, with all the resultant discord in prices and wages, followed by overproduction and appalling waste.

The laws of self-regulation applied themselves rather subtly to this derangement. Out of the chaos of ruthless competition there emerged triumphantly the Rockefeller-inspired Standard Oil trust. In order to yield profits, crude petroleum must be refined and marketed, and to accomplish this capital is necessary. Again the concentration of power which is incident to the control of huge accumulations of capital demoralized competition. When direct action failed, indirect action usually succeeded. The railroads were brought into the alliance. Rebates and discriminations were potent weapons. Many who resisted the trust did so to their sorrow, for upon being driven into bankruptcy their assets could be acquired at less cost than otherwise. It is estimated that between 1870 and 1879 the Rockefeller company had acquired control of approximately all the important pipe lines and about 90 per cent of the refineries in the country. The oil-trust profits ran into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

DOWN WITH THE TRUSTS

In the meantime concentration was proceeding at a rapid pace in other fields. The sugar trust, the beef trust, the

leather, and copper, and whisky trusts, and numerous others had come into existence. Among the people the "trusts" had become infamous; they had become objects of the most widespread distrust. Under popular pressure, the federal government took official cognizance of the fact that many essential industries had acquired too perfect a degree of self-regulation, and to protect the public against the evils of monopoly Congress enacted, in 1890, the Sherman Anti-Trust law. This law forbids all contracts and combinations, in the form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations. (The restriction relating to foreign commerce has since been virtually repealed by the Webb Act. Like the English, we feel that other peoples may regard our monopolies in a kinder light than we regard them.) Penalties are provided for violations of the act, including the awarding of triple damages to any person injured by any such prohibited conduct, and injunction may issue to restrain the prohibited acts.

The Sherman Act has been unproductive of the good results intended by its supporters. There are many reasons for its impotence. In some instances its enforcement merely changed the legal structure of the institutions against which it was directed. Trusts and trust agreements gave way to the organization of corporations which exercised the same powers. The attack on the sugar trust failed because, although it was reputed to control 98 per cent of the refining capacity of the nation, "refining," the courts found, is not "commerce" within the meaning of the commerce clause of the Constitution. Holding companies came into fashion. Some were dissolved, but, as in the case of the Standard Oil companies, such dissolution had little or no influence on the underlying economic factors, the operating companies confining their activities to designated geographical areas so that there was little real competition between them. Control was retained by substantially the same individuals, though the mechanics of its exercise may have changed. The courts could not decide whether the existence of the power to restrain trade, or only the use of such power was unlawful. The application of the law became difficult, for, as the courts pointed out, while the law forbids monopolies and restraints on trade, it does not make the existence of competition a prerequisite to the lawful conduct of a business. On the other hand, by virtue of the control of patent rights some enterprises may be launched as monopolies and such monopolies may seek the affirmative protection of the law. Dissension existed as to whether a combination of former competitors for the purpose of restraining competition between themselves, without regard to influencing the conduct of others, was an attempt to restrain trade within the provisions of the law when as a matter of fact such combination produced no nation-wide monopoly and yet did effect



Courtesy Treasury Department Art Projects

This mural in the U. S. Department of Interior by William Gropper catches the spirit of hydro-electric construction.

an actual monopoly over an extensive area. In the United States Steel Corporation case, the Supreme Court recognized that while the power possessed by the Steel Corporation was much greater than that possessed by any competitor, it was not greater than that possessed by all of them combined and, therefore, it did not constitute a monopoly. As a practical matter, however, no individual competitor can challenge the U. S. Steel Corporation's domination, and thoughtful persons cannot but wonder how these competitors survive if the competition is bona fide, especially so in view of the notorious uniformity of prices in the steel industry.

In addition there is a respectable school of thought which holds that the combination and concentration of industry is natural growth which eliminates wasteful overhead and contributes to more efficient production, and, therefore, any interference with this tendency to grow is in itself a restraint on trade. Those who hold this view sincerely doubt the wisdom of enforcing the anti-trust laws. The present administration's experiment during the days of the NRA lends credibility to this view. The very name of the Temporary National Economic Committee, which is popularly conceived as the "anti-monopoly" committee, has been pointed to as a reflection of the doubt how to deal with monopoly.

DOWN WITH LABOR INSTEAD OF THE TRUSTS

In some respects the Anti-Trust Act was worse than ineffective. It was a step backward from the goal. Enacted in re-

sponse to the need of protecting society from the activities of large-scale business and the consequent tendency of such businesses to depress wages and eliminate small business, the law was never intended to be applied against labor unions. Labor unions came into existence to protect their members from the identical evils against which the Sherman Act was aimed. But the law was so applied, not only to the detriment of labor unions, but to the detriment of democratic society. Prescinding from the recent liberalizing judicial constructions given to the Constitution, and measured against the constructions of the latter part of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth centuries, labor was not "trade" or "commerce" within the meaning of the Constitution, nor within the meaning of those terms as used in the Sherman Act. Furthermore, the object of labor unions is not to create monopolies or to restrain trade and commerce, but to win better wages and working conditions for their members. Incident to their attempt to win such advantages they may in effect restrain the trade of a particular employer, and they may extend their activities to persuade customers of the employer to withdraw their patronage. But this conduct is fundamentally and essentially different from a conspiracy to monopolize. Even where a labor union extends its activities to include secondary boycotts or secondary picketing—tactics frequently disapproved by some friends of organized labor because they fail to understand the necessity therefor—the labor organization under ordinary circumstances has not departed from its

legitimate objectives. This is so for the reason that, if the employer of organized labor is confronted with competition from employers of unorganized labor, all other things being equal, instead of improving its wages and working conditions the labor union will have succeeded only in putting its employer out of business; its struggle will have been worse than vain if, under such conditions, organized labor shirks its obligation to protect the employer who pays fair wages and provides good working conditions by organizing the employees of the competitors.

If a labor union employs violence or unlawful means in attaining its objectives, it is amenable to the penalties already provided, independent of the Anti-Trust law. Moreover, it seems to require widely separated constructions and a doubtful application of the doctrine of equal protection of the laws when, on the one hand, the sugar trust was determined to be beyond the scope of the law because refining is not "trade" or "commerce," and on the other hand labor organizations were determined to be within the scope because their conduct influences trade and commerce. What conduct on an economic plane does not?

With the object of correcting this misconstruction of the Sherman Act, in 1914 Congress enacted the Clayton Act which, among other things, provided that the "labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Under judicial construction this, too, proved unavailing. The flood of injunctions continued and, as recently decided in the Apex Hosiery case, labor associations

(Continued on page 328)

OWEN D. YOUNG, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, and Edward Stettinius, chairman of the board of United States Steel, told the Temporary National Economic Committee, organized by the United States Senate, that technological improvements had materially reduced employment in their industries. Mr. Young did not give exact figures, but he was emphatic in saying that substantial reductions had been made in the working force due to modernization. Mr. Stettinius estimated that from 25 to 30 per cent of the working force was disemployed by the introduction of modern machinery. Here again the United States is brought face to face with its major economic problem—the problem of growing unemployment induced by rapid mechanization of productive processes.

Though the country has lived through seven years of active reform, little or nothing has been done to touch the major economic problem, namely, technological unemployment. Until this problem is solved, until men are put back to work in an orderly way, the country cannot look for really good times.

As has been pointed out before in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, disigning this problem will not help. It must be met head-on and solved, or the whole social system known as democratic capitalism will perish.

One of the principal defenders of machine technology is the Machinery and Allied Products Institute. Since NRA days when this institute was organized by heavy machinery manufacturers, the institute has been publishing pamphlets in defense of machine production. Nearly all of these pamphlets have been reviewed

Brutal Course of TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Major problem of generation still remains unsolved. Put unemployed back to work and other snarls untangle.

in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. At times they have been a mixture of fact and fiction, sound principles and false ideas and yet on the whole we believe it is good for the persons who have the most self-interest involved in machine production to defend this type of economy.

BOOSTS MACHINE PRODUCTION

The newest pamphlet of MAPI is "Machinery and the American Standard of Living." We consider this the best job of special pleading that we have seen on the subject of technology and employment. It is less controversial, more pictorial and more warmly human than the other publications of this institute. However, there is still a tendency on the part of MAPI to elide the real problem of swift and wholesale disemployment of men and pretend that increases in occupation groups provide jobs for those men who are disemployed in other lines of endeavor. For instance, MAPI points out that there are

38 times as many hairdressers, barbers and manicurists in 1930 as compared with 1890;

37 times as many stenographers and typists;
31 times as many telephone and telegraph operators;
18 times as many literary and scientific persons;
17 times as many bookkeepers and accountants;
14 times as many clerks and copyists;
9 times as many saleswomen;
4 times as many teachers and professors in colleges;
2 times as many laundresses and laundry workers.

These assertions are not weighted against the rise in population nor are they weighted by comparison with hypothetical figures as to what numbers in these occupations would have accumulated if machines had not invaded these occupations.

HIGH PURCHASING POWER

On the other hand, MAPI does well in pointing out that American civilization now rests upon machine production, that the machine tends to eliminate drudgery, that you cannot have mass production without the machine and that mass production must have, for its success, mass consumption. This tends to drive toward a system of high purchasing power. However, MAPI does not really touch upon any of the moot points as to whether, for instance, prices have fallen to the degree they should under the present set-up of mass production, that is, whether consumers have got their share of earned increment due to the machine. Nor does MAPI give credit to unionization for the stabilizing of wage structures in those industries where the machine has invaded and taken over the field. Nor does MAPI pretend to offer any solution for the steadily increasing reservoir of unemployed men due to the displacing system under which we now labor. Until MAPI actually meets these questions, it is not meeting head-on the major question involving machinery in the American standard of living.

It is to be hoped that the Temporary National Economic Committee will gather real information on the question of elimination of manpower by machinery and that we will move toward a real solution of this important economic problem.

They Pass

RUSSELL H. LEACH, Local Union No. 58, I. B. E. W.

List to the tramp of weary, aching feet;
List to their plod, the solemn cadent beat;
The hushed low throb of hearts in hopeless quest
Like ghastly parade vainly seeking rest.
Life's cruel worry hiding deep the smile
In dim, dulled eyes of haggard rank and file.
Hour after hour, in tragic, piteous void,
Marches on the army of the unemployed.

Battered, tattered, ragged, haunting disarray,
Desolate examples of the modern day;
Perfect picture story of a nation's ills,
Shameful painted glory, idleness that kills;
All so base and needless, all for jealous self,
All so proud and heedless, all for only self.
So they must keep marching, nor can they avoid
Stigmas of a system, these, our unemployed.

CODE OPPONENTS

Drive Toward CHAOS

Offer nothing more constructive than free-for-all melee, with every manufacturer for himself.

THE fierce battle which is going forward in the electrical industry over the present issue of the National Electrical Code will be resolved finally on the merits of the question. Debate has been going forward in all camps for a period of many months in every gathering of the industry. Whether it is a chapter meeting of the inspectors' organization or of the parent body, the National Fire Protection Association, see spectators battle lines drawing tighter and tighter and issues more explicitly stated.

The weakness of code opponents in this nation-wide debate is the weakness of a group who have nothing constructive to offer. They are presenting a vision of the industry without any real unifying purpose and any real control other than the control which goes to the strong in a free-for-all battle for business.

As everyone knows, the National Electrical Code is a stabilizing influence that has been present in the industry for more than a generation. It has steadily evolved over a period of years from a necessitous tool of insurance underwriters into an agency of cohesion and guidance for the entire electrical industry. Should this agency of cohesion be wiped out, as is the apparent objective of code opponents, only chaos can result.

The National Fire Protection Association, the parent body in code making, has just closed its annual meeting at Chicago. This was the forty-third annual meeting held at the Stevens Hotel early in May. The meeting brought scores of important industry leaders from all parts of the country, including fire marshals, underwriters, technicians, labor leaders, inspectors and manufacturers and utility heads. On the surface the meeting was most harmonious.

WENTWORTH RETIRES

Obeisance was given to Franklin H. Wentworth, managing director, who has just completed more than a generation of service to this association, and who retired this year after a lifetime spent in considerable usefulness.

The National Fire Protection Association creates the Electrical Committee which in turn administers the National Electrical Code. One long session was given over to the electrical field service reports and on this program it was expected that a model electrical law

would be presented for discussion, but due to certain complications this law was not presented. It was withdrawn from discussion and placed in a committee for future action. It was reported on good authority that one proposal made by code opponents in this law provided for the mere mention of the National Electrical Code in state laws and the provision for the introduction of new materials through other channels than the Electrical Committee. Should this provision be adopted and supported and made a part of state or municipal ordinances, the National Electrical Code would swiftly pass out of the picture and resultant chaos would materialize.

It may be expected that for six months of this year the electrical industry will be rocked with the sound of this important struggle. The Electrical Committee does not meet for the amendment of the National Electrical Code until December, 1939, but the decisions as to whether this code will be amended will be made in the months preceding December and will shape the whole course of the electrical industry for at least another three years. As everyone knows, the National Electrical Code is not a perfect instrument. It has been vitiated by all kinds of amendments during the last few years—dictated largely by commercial interests. Labor, in particular

the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is not satisfied at all with the standards set up by the National Electrical Code. However, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the inspectors' organizations, certain groups of manufacturers, certain groups of wholesalers and other sections of the industry are vigorously defending the principle underlying code guidance and will oppose, it is thought indefinitely, any effort to wipe the code out.

One of the highlights of the meeting of the National Fire Protection Association at Chicago was a demand brought to the conference by Mr. J. D. Lynett, chief electrical inspector, New York City, personal representative of the Conference of Mayors. The Conference of Mayors had just concluded its annual meeting in New York. It is a new organization representing the mayors of the important cities of the United States, and Mayor La Guardia is chairman. Mr. Lynett told the association that the mayors wanted seven representatives on the Electrical Committee. They believe public interest demands the cities be represented on this important code-making body.

LLOYD GOES UP

Another important development in the industry lies in the fact that Dr. M. G. Lloyd, head of the electrical section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has become president of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. Dr. Lloyd represents a long tradition, is well-informed in code matters and never deviates from his allegiance to public interest.

The immediate problem before the Electrical Committee when it meets in December will be the consideration of eight proposals made by the Edison Electric Institute, trade association representing powerful electrical utilities.

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OLD LADY OSTRICH LAYS AN EGG

Functional architecture, moving forward, reaches its present climax in the new building of S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis. This structure, widely publicized as a building without windows, has attracted world-wide attention. *Business Week* states:

"First impression might be that a Hollywood set designer had run amuck. No doors are visible from the street; only a sign shows the entrance. The building has hardly a straight line; columns appear to be upside down and impossibly slender; no lighting fixtures are visible; desks and chairs and files and fixtures all vary tremendously from conventional standards. Yet, once the visitor's eye is used to the lack of any familiar norms of height or width or shape, he finds his surroundings not only breath-takingly beautiful—which is hardly the word for most office building interiors—but also amazingly efficient.

"The new Johnson structure is the first office building that Frank Lloyd Wright has built since he did one for Larkin Co. at Buffalo in 1901. Discarding all conventional standards, he started with a study of what a wax-maker needs to accomplish in the office. Net result is a building fitted to a business—a structure that's

ELECTRIC EYES Supplied

To Great New EDIFICE

Ultra-modernistic office building, Racine, engineered by Frank Lloyd Wright, wired by union men.

100 per cent functional. Everybody who needs a private office has one—with not more than two of a size and shape anywhere. The main workroom is on the ground floor, 128 by 208 feet. Noisy office machinery is confined to soundproofed bays close to outer walls. Around the main room runs a mezzanine housing small departments. Two connected wings atop the mezzanine, known as the penthouse, provide for executive, sales, and advertising departments.

"Entrance to the building is through a roofed-over driveway. Directly across is the 'carport,' a protected parking space for use by executives and department heads. Above the carport are a theater seating 250, a small kitchen for preparing meals, and a squash court. Lockers and employees' washroom facilities are in the basement. The walls are of solid brick, in Wright's pet Cherokee red, broken only with horizontal bands of translucent but not transparent glass tubing."

UNION ELECTRICAL JOB

NOW comes E. C. Madsen, business manager of L. U. No. 430, I. B. E. W., and describes the electrical work upon the building. Incidentally he says, "Each Christmas all men on the job were given a cash Christmas present from the S. C. Johnson Wax Company even though being employed by local contractors. I mention this because it is so unusual for a company who let all their work out to union contractors to remember and appreciate the men who actually do the work.

"The new office building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for the Johnson's Wax Company, of Racine, Wis., was occupied by its 250 office workers on April 1. Two weeks later the grand opening was held over a week-end. There were 26,000 who visited this unique structure. One of the most frequent queries is 'how is the building lighted at night and on dark days?' This was a very sensible question inasmuch as no lighting fixtures, switches, or other usual gadgets reveal themselves to the casual observer.

FORTY-THREE MILES OF LIGHT

"To explain the artificial means of lighting the building, it is first necessary to explain the means of letting well-diffused natural light into the building. Over 43 miles of Pyrex glass tubing was used to form light bands around the main workroom where the wall meets the ceiling, and at the six-foot level. Skylights of this same tubular construction admit soft shadowless top light into the main workroom. All of these bands and lights are made of double layers of tubing with dead air space between them. Between these two layers of tubing the architect placed



One of the early modernistic buildings in Europe—tobacco factory at Rotterdam, Holland.

his artificial lighting. And a sensible place at that, as both natural and artificial light come from the same source.

"This lighting is supplemented by recessed fixtures set in low ceiling under the 14-foot mezzanine which skirts the workroom at the seven-foot level, and other glass bands which follow the outside walls of the penthouse.

"Each step on the stairways through the building is lighted by individual lights located alongside the risers. The basement, which is reached by small spiral stairways from the main workroom, provides space for washrooms, cloakrooms and restrooms. These are lighted by 450 feet of lumiline. The carport, which is immediately adjacent to the main entrance, gives the workers a roofed-over space in which to park their cars. The contour of the ceiling of this area is a series of 70 small concrete domes. At the top of each of these a small dome-type fixture was used.

"A display case 40 feet long on which a complete line of Johnson products is shown is lighted by two continuous lines of daylight fluorescent tubing.

"All lighting is controlled from six different points by remote control to the main panel in the basement. The lighting load for the entire office building is estimated at 350,000 watts. Power is provided by the Wisconsin Electric Power Company through a private sub-station of 26,000 volts. From the sub-station to transformer vault in the new office building the voltage is cut down to 4,000 volts making possible a four-wire 120-208 volt system on the switchboard. The main switchboard is operated by magnetic type switches. All the light circuits were wired with No. 10 wire covered with a moisture-resisting fabric.

ELECTRICAL OFFICE MACHINES

"Being a modern office building, many electrical devices are used such as dictating machines, transcribing machines, electric billing machines, electric comptometers, tabulating equipment, postage meters, addressographs, multigraphs, adding machines, and bookkeeping machines. To provide outlets for these machines, a conduit was run to the base of each column in the main workroom. Here every 20 feet on centers, a 110-volt outlet is provided. These boxes were made in three sections to provide, besides the outlets for power, the outlets for telephones and low tension annunciator system. In certain sections of the main floor, where it is possible that electrical machines will be developed to do the work, these column outlets were supplemented by a fibre duct system laid below the floor slab.

"The low-tension signaling system consists of an 80-drop annunciator for use of the office boys. Each light is provided with a separate reset button. This unit takes up very little space due to the fact that the relays were placed in the basement.

"Besides the lines running to annunciator there are approximately a hundred buzzer and button combinations from

executives' desks to secretaries and subordinates.

"Besides a P.B.X. telephone system of the very latest design, certain individuals have direct communication with 24 various points in the factory via the Teletalk system.

"The theater, with a seating capacity of 250, is equipped with a complete electric kitchen for banquet service. A disappearing screen operated by remote control from the projection room converts the theater into a moving picture theater with complete sound and film equipment. Radio, electrical transcriptions, and voice can be switched on from here and directed to the main workroom, theater, or any one of the number of offices. The machinery in the building requires 200 kilowatts of power. The major part of this is used for air conditioning equipment, including two 60-horsepower compressor motors for refrigeration, two 15-horsepower motor-driven blowers, two seven and a half horsepower pumps for air washers, and numerous small exhaust fans for exhausting the air from particular areas. Other machinery using power, such as the direct current convertor, printing machinery, and vacuum pumps use the balance."

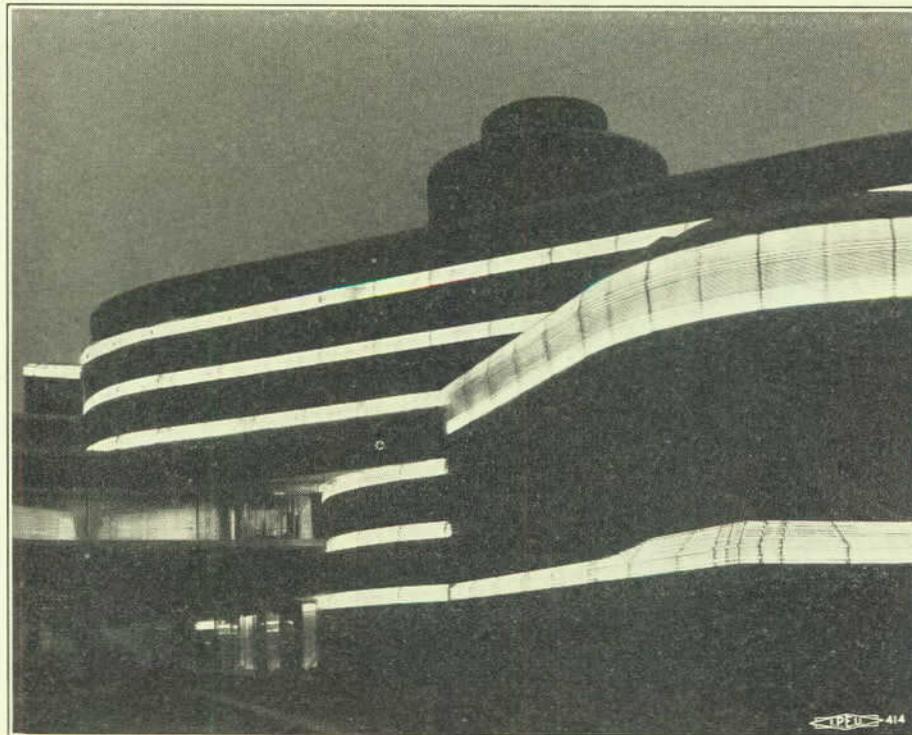
FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Functional architecture is not new in the immediate sense. Frank Lloyd Wright is really an elderly man who has been gunning for conventional structures for a generation. As early as 1931 the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL noticed the new trends in architecture both in the United States and in Europe. At that time we made the following report:

Bringing the outdoors into the factory by means of glass walls is one of the notable trends in industrial architecture. This trend is apparent in countries as far apart as the United States and Japan, and Russia and Holland. These glass houses become figures of imposing beauty by night, illuminated as they are with the most advanced electrical systems.

Americans and the world will have a chance to see advances in architecture and in lighting in the coming World's Fair in Chicago in 1933. This is described as an International Exhibition, and is expected to record advances in electrical decoration as outstanding as did the old Columbia Exposition in 1893. Anticipation of what the World's Fair holds in store in the way of a revelation in architectural trends has recently been made in America by C. H. van der Leeuw, a young business man from Holland who has just completed a factory in Rotterdam. As president of the International Industrial Relations Association, he is touring America and giving illustrated lectures in principal cities describing world architectural trends. Mr. van der Leeuw, therefore, is an expert, not only in the field of art, but in the field of industrial relations. He draws remarkable parallels between the new trends in factory architecture and tendencies in industrial relationships. Factories are being built to give workers a stronger sense of security within the industry, of pride in their surroundings, sunshine, air, recreation, and good food. Mr. van der Leeuw has collected slides from all over the world showing factories in Russia, Germany, Japan, Italy, France and the

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Striking office building of S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, is described as edifice without windows. The electrical work, and all other types, was union.

BOYS, the Age of HIRSUTE BEAUTY Returns



"DANGEROUS DAN McGREW"

As illustrated by Jimmie Sullivan, recording secretary, L. U. No. B-763.

Omaha relives early railroad days. Electrical workers play star roles.

W HISKERS make the man. Wonderful how a layer of facial foliage can change one ordinary citizen into a swashbuckling desperado, while another's equally commonplace map is endowed with the dignity of a Supreme Court justice along with the sprouting of a luxuriant beard. Local No. B-763, of Omaha, hereby makes claim to the 1939 whisker championship of the I. B. E. W. and offers the accompanying photographs in proof. The Editor has been gazing in rapt fascination at these pictures, enthralled not only by the quantity of fuzz but also by the variety and artistry of design which loving care has achieved here. These are not false whiskers, they are real home-grown facial attachments, and while some of these productions appear to have been allowed to grow whither they listeth in their own sweet way, others show clearly an influence like that of a mother with her favorite child, having been cropped, trimmed, trained and restrained, waxed and pruned into the most elegant shapes imagination and persistence could produce.

Take for example the adornments worn by Jimmie Sullivan. Brother, if you think a set of sideburns, moustachios and goatee like that just growed, you never let the fur sprout on your own jowls. To keep those plush patches trimmed and shaped takes more fussing than a girl's new upswing hair-do. Jimmie used to be just an ordinary electrician, member of the union, working at his trade; then he got to be recording secretary of L. U. No. B-763 and was allowed to sit on the platform taking down the minutes; but now he has been going around in the guise of a gentleman desperado of the old West complete with everything it takes, and we would advise the Brothers to consider carefully before they make a flip remark to Jimmie in future. His natural instinct will be to reach for the gun and he's quick as greased lightnin' on the draw.

A CITY CELEBRATES

Not only electrical workers but many other citizens of Omaha let their whiskers grow. Stores did a rushing trade in sombreros, high-heeled boots, frock coats, satin shirts, plug hats and other fashionable attire for both male and female sixty-niners. Omaha is a great railway town, and when the movies made an epic depicting the history of the Union Pacific, the railroad that

transformed Omaha from a cow-town to a metropolis and scheduled the premiere for their city it just naturally incited a celebration. Hirsute chins began to be seen poking out of locomotive cabs. Union Pacific employees started months in advance getting ready to express their pride in their railroad. The rest of the town caught the enthusiasm. Silently, luxuriantly the whiskers sprouted and no longer did the bathroom resound at dawning with the buzz of the electric razor mowing its daily crop of hay.

The Golden Spike days, April 26-29, celebrated more than the first showing of a moving picture. The town celebrated a glorious achievement in its own history. It's thrilling to see movie stars in the flesh, to glimpse Cecil de Mille riding down the street, but it's even more fun when you, your friends and neighbors are joining in the party the way the Omaha people did. Costumes of frontier days were seen everywhere. As our B-763 press secretary wrote, attending a meeting of the local was like

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Celebrating Golden Spike days in Omaha, electrical workers show they're pioneers at heart. L. U. No. B-763 challenges any other local to produce a better beard crop. Standing, left to right, J. E. Juveson, Gail Blocker, Bill Baker, A. J. DeVoe, J. E. R. Lutes, president; Jack Glantz, treasurer; Gus Tonjes, George Senter, A. O. Peterson, Frosty Baughman, chairman of the hall committee. Kneeling, F. R. Stanger, J. White, Eddie Ruhnka, Ross McCandless, Jimmie Sullivan, recording secretary; Jimmie Murray.

PETER DRUCKER *Writes*

a PROBING BOOK

WHO is Peter Drucker? This reviewer confesses that he had not heard of the man until a month ago when an article appeared by Drucker in *Harpers Magazine*. Now this book, "The End of Economic Man," published by the John Day Company, New York, selling for \$2.50, definitely places Mr. Drucker in the front ranks of social writers.

Drucker is an historian who has lived under the Nazi regime. He was an editor of a Frankfort newspaper and covered important international events such as meetings of the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. He has been economist for the London banking houses and is now a newspaper correspondent in New York City.

What does he mean by the phrase, "The End of Economic Man?" Simply this, that the era in which society revolves, solely around dollars and cents, is ended. He contends that the two principal fascist countries, namely, Germany and Italy, are now non-economic nations; that is, incentive for service to the nation is no longer money but loyalty to a national ideal. This contention of Drucker's will be bad news for the Marxist and other friends of a materialistic conception of history.

Indeed the central thesis of Drucker's book is that fascism came because the masses had lost faith both in capitalism and socialism. Fascism is neither capitalism nor socialism but a revolutionary type of society based on non-economic values. Perhaps this will not be such bad news to trade unionists in America. In fact in many ways Drucker's book is support for the strategy and philosophy of Samuel Gompers. Drucker makes this comment on the labor movement in the United States:

"The nearer capitalist economy approaches the stage at which, according to the socialist creed, it should become 'ripe' for socialism, the more pronounced becomes this new character of the labor movement as a movement within capitalism. The most striking proof is the development in the United States where, in spite of many efforts, the labor movements never turned socialist but consciously accepted the capitalist order. This is owing neither to the youth of the country, nor to the wealth of opportunities to become independent, nor to the lack of class-consciousness, but to the fact that the major industries in the United States started as big business. In Europe the labor movement began when industry was mostly in the form of small shops in which the owner alone was privi-

What meaning, if any, does it have for American labor?

leged and unequal; consequently, the labor movement started as a revolutionary socialist movement believing in the attainability of a classless society through the growth of industrialization. But as producing units grew it shifted toward trade-unionism. Since railroading was the first big business, the railroad workers were the first to shift; they became everywhere the most conservative, most pro-capitalist wing of the labor movement. The workers in all the other industries followed. Then came the shift from 'revolution' to 'evolution,' to 'reform' and to protective social legislation, to participation in the government of capitalist society and toward 'industrial democracy' as aims of socialism. Finally evolved the 'united front' with the bourgeoisie."

Mr. Drucker's book is an earnest defense of liberty and freedom. He denies that the working masses of Germany and Italy are indifferent to liberty and free-

dom. Fascism grows out of our despair, says Drucker, and it arose because they saw slipping from them the hope for liberty and freedom.

GOMPERS' CREED

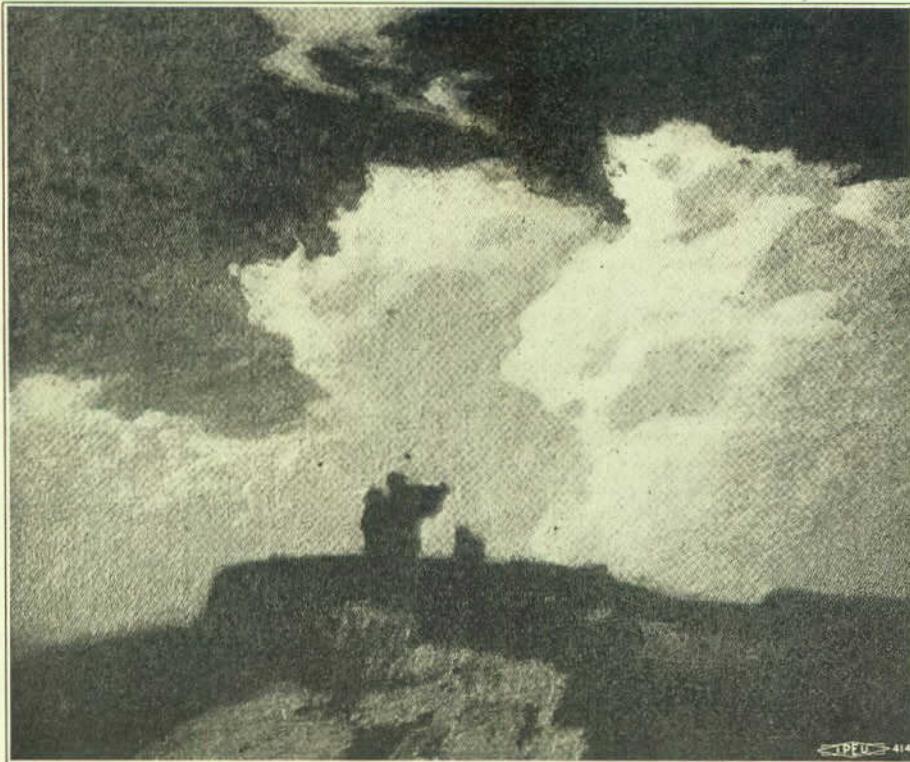
Back in 1916 Samuel Gompers declared emphatically this same creed. He said:

"The trade union seeks to exalt human life—to demand justice and opportunity for those who furnish creative service to the world. It protects the weak and oppressed and destroys the power of the arrogant. It is the great human democratizing force. * * *

"In the early development of the trade union its function is chiefly protective and militant. As it becomes an established social agency its functions become constructive. It is based upon elemental powers, stronger, more vital than political power. It is an organism next to primitive life forces."

There is every reason to believe that simon pure trade unionists in America have never accepted the materialistic conception of history. They have always discerned other values and valiantly struggled toward a culture which is based upon materialism but rises far above it. Drucker's book is an historian's appraisal of fascism. He does not pound the table or gesticulate or shout or call names. He weighs judiciously both the good and the bad in fascism. He shows clearly that fascism on an economic basis reduces the consumer's stake in society by lowering the standard of living and building

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SUNRISE OR SUNSET?

From a painting "At the Summit" by Edward H. Potthast, N.A.

Will JOHN L. LEWIS Invade BUILDING TRADES?

Authentic reports in Washington anticipate battle royal against crafts.

In the early days of the C. I. O., both John L. Lewis and Charles Howard, officials of that organization, repeatedly asserted that its purpose was to organize the unorganized and not build dual unions. In spite of these assertions, dual unions were repeatedly erected to oppose already established unions in the A. F. of L. field. So obvious and so hypocritical was this situation that Mr. Howard found it necessary to write in The Typographical Journal in June, 1938, reasserting the purpose of the C. I. O. was to organize the unorganized and not to build dual unions.

At that time the New York Times, on June 14, made the following comment: "This part of Mr. Howard's article was regarded as giving assurance to the American Federation of Labor and its craft affiliates in the printing industry that no efforts would be made by the C. I. O. to 'raid' these organizations. One of the most bitterly contested issues in the conflict between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. has been this question of 'raiding,' and in his address last Tuesday Mr. Dubinsky made a point of saying that pending the resumption of peace negotiations between the two warring groups, the C. I. O. should 'stop raiding and dividing existing unions of the A. F. of L. and confine itself to organizing the unorganized.'"

In January, 1936, Mr. Howard issued a statement in which he said: "The council's (A. F. of L. Council) statement of the activities of the committee 'will ultimately become dual in purpose and character to the American Federation of Labor' or will 'constitute a challenge to the supremacy of the American Federation of Labor' is equally unfounded. There is no evidence or logic to support such a charge. The work of the committee is to inspire organization. Not one local, national or international charter has been issued by the committee. No union has been formed in opposition to the A. F. of L. or any affiliated union."

Whether Mr. Lewis was unable to control the communists in the C. I. O. as to this policy is not clear. At any rate it is now clear to everyone that dual unions have been constantly erected to claim jurisdiction of A. F. of L. unions. It is this building of dual unions that has made it impossible for the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to effect reconciliation.

Now come authentic reports in Washington that Mr. Lewis is planning not only to maintain the status quo of dual

unionism but to invade the powerful building trades unions with C. I. O. organizations. It is apparent that if he goes through with this program, as it is believed he will, the present difference of opinion between the two groups will be transferred into a battle royal that will make other past disputes look like child's play.

In prosperous times there are probably 1,250,000 building trades craftsmen in

(Continued on page 331)

The Capital Parade

Lewis Coal Victory Held Sign of Labor's Political Potency by Observers

By JOSEPH ALSOP and ROBERT KINTNER.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of the matter, the outcome of the coal negotiations is a proof of John L. Lewis' shrewd business judgment. The long, difficult row between his United Mine Workers and the coal operators has finally broken Lewis' way. It has done so after the direst predictions, on all sides, that Lewis would defeat his own ends by overaggressiveness.

Perhaps, in the long run, overaggressiveness may prove politically costly both to Lewis and to the C. I. O., of which he is the leader and his union the most important member. There are parts of the country, notably the Midwestern farming districts, where labor is political poison. But while the C. I. O. (and the A. F. of L., too, for that matter) may be harassed by State laws intended to restrain too-emphatic labor practices, their real theater of action is national. From the way the administration quietly assisted the mine workers against the operators, as well as from the way most politicians have held aloof from the dispute over the Labor Relations Board, the necessary inference is that labor's national political pressure is still high.

There is another inference to be drawn from Lewis' management of the coal negotiations. He bludgeoned his way through, whacking the operators one day and the Labor Department the next, demanding a type of "union shop" which might well have become a talking point for his enemies, and taking the risk of shutting down the mines. As the bludgeoning tactic has again proved useful, Lewis is more than ever unlikely to yield to those who would have him lay aside his customary weapon for a politer instrument.

Indeed, Lewis and his advisers at the C. I. O. are understood to be preparing new plans of a highly militant character. One reason for the deadlock in the coal negotiations was that the A. F. of L. had chartered the rebel Progressive Miners Union. Lewis wished his union to be protected from any inroads by the rival organization. The same phenomenon, of rivals chartered or sponsored by the A. F. of L., is bothering other C. I. O. unions. The C. I. O. is planning an effort to teach the A. F. of L. better manners, by intensifying its campaign to unionize industries previously dominated by the A. F. of L. As a sort of grand gesture, the building trades, long an A. F. of L. stronghold, will be ostentatiously invaded.

At the same time the C. I. O. will also ginger up fight against the A. F. of L.'s program of changes in the I. ¹ tions Act. ² leaders assert that they have a list ³ of 1,000,000 white ⁴ s repre- ⁵ inst ⁶ plans. ⁷



(Released by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

Watch Out For JOKERS In TAX REFORM

What principle should guide labor unionists in evaluating tax programs?

TAXES and the poor are always with us. Just now taxes appear to be with the poor. There was a time when the poor man thought that he was not a taxpayer and he was encouraged in his belief by substantial citizens who spoke against school bond issues and other expenditures for public improvement. However, the poor man is now aware that he is a big taxpayer and he is being encouraged in this belief by the more substantial taxpayers.

There is little doubt there is a need for thoroughgoing renovation of the tax system. It is an old structure that grew up in an older day and is not adapted to meet modern needs. If we are to continue as a nation to permit three-fourths of the population to keep themselves and also the other one-fourth who are unemployed, we must find a more scientific way of raising taxes. Agitation toward this end is going forward in Congress, in state legislatures and by private agencies. Quite naturally a lot of bunk is being provided by greedy people who wish to escape their full share of tax obligation and so it behooves labor to understand where its self-interest lies in the matter of taxes.

Electrical workers and other members of organized labor have a yardstick in their own experience. They pay a tax, so to speak, every month to their organization. Some unions operate on the low tax theory. Other unions operate on what might be called the high tax theory. Generally speaking, unions that operate on a high tax theory are successful, powerful and respected. Unions that operate on the low tax theory do not progress so well.

LAW OF EQUIVALENT RETURN

What, then, is the key to this question? The key rests in a principle which might be described as equivalent return. Put simply, the principle of equivalent return is this: Does the taxpayer get more for his money when paid to his organization or to the government than he would if he paid out such money individually without the method of cooperation involved? Electrical workers know the answer. They know that the \$2 a month they pay to their international organization gives them far greater return per year for life than any other \$2 they expend. For instance, they get substantial insurance at a rate lower than perhaps any other insurance rate in the world. They

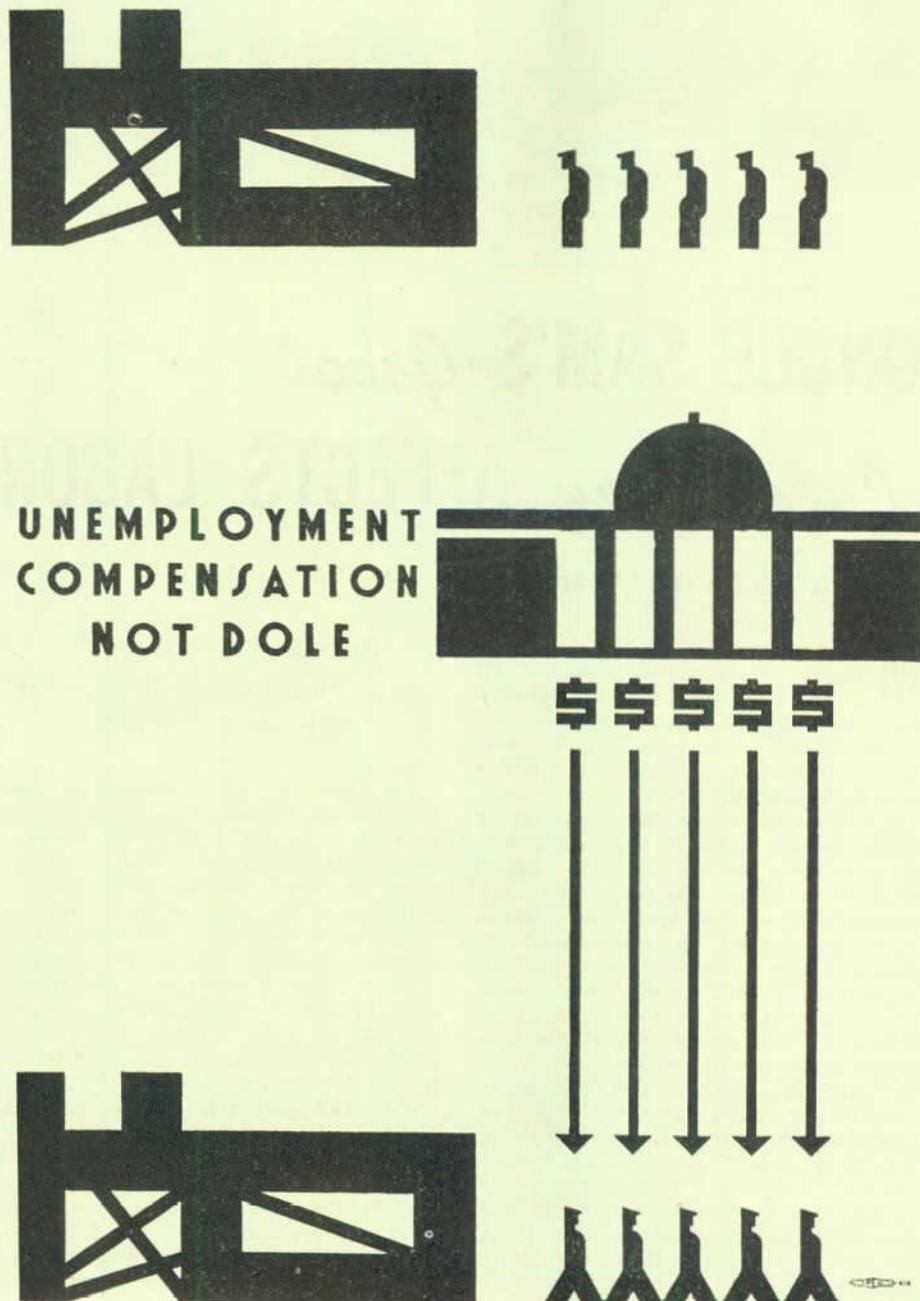
also receive a pension and receive economic protection. They receive an official JOURNAL and other benefits that they could not possibly receive short of perhaps \$10 or \$12 a month if they bought such benefits individually.

This principle of equivalent return,

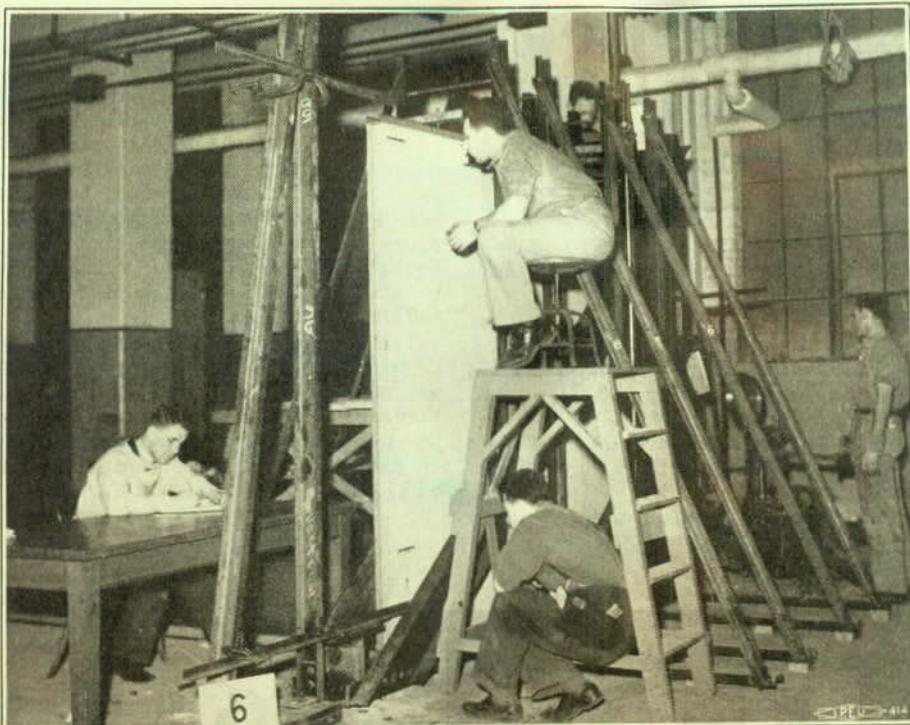
therefore, should be taken over by unionists and applied to tax questions. It is not how much is paid out in taxes that counts. What counts is how much do I get in return for my tax expenditures? It is conceivable that some taxpayers will complain bitterly about public money being spent for public works, but it is not likely that labor unionists will complain because they realize that public works is a balance wheel which tends to stabilize employment and mitigate suffering.

The same goes for social security taxes. It is likely that American people will get more return for the small amount they are expending for social security per person than for any other activity or any other purchase that they can make.

(Continued on page 336)



Courtesy Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry



The wall is beginning to crack! This is the apparatus used to apply a racking load on a specimen wall panel in the Bureau of Standards tests. The specimen panels duplicate actual house wall constructions and the tests are intended to take the guesswork out of low-cost housing construction for the government.

UNCLE SAM'S Great Laboratory AFFECTS LABOR

By OUR HOUSING AUTHORITY

MEASURED in miles, the National Bureau of Standards does not lie so far away from the political centers of Washington; the city has now grown far beyond its once secluded fastness on Connecticut Avenue; but measured in thought, the Bureau still is oceans away. Washingtonians have vast respect for the Bureau of Standards, though most of them have only the vaguest idea of what it is doing. The men there are scientists; they are impartial experts whose tests arrive at a true result, no matter whose vulnerable toes may be stepped on. Possibly that is one reason why its findings are not more highly publicized. Another reason is that the government does not buy in the same way as the individual consumer. You or I may go into the store and ask for a quart of Blozzums Free-Flow Enamel, trusting to what the manufacturer said in his advertising that it is a good paint for our purpose. The government issues specifications for its paints and almost everything else that it buys. The Bureau of Standards does much of the background work for specifications.

Bureau of Standards
tests building structures as
well as materials.

Unfortunately, this information does not percolate through very rapidly to the individual consumer because the Bureau's findings, though freely available, are not stated in terms that the individual can conveniently use when he gives an order at a store. It does percolate somewhat indirectly, however, because the manufacturer is given a standard of excellence which he must meet if he cares to do business with the government; and which may guide him if he cares to make a better product for the general public.

With the government called on suddenly to take a very active part in housing construction because of the virtual breakdown of private initiative in this field in 1933, new agencies came into being in rapid succession—the FHA, the HOLC, in financing, the PWA and Resettlement going directly into construction of low-rent housing; and these being

succeeded indirectly by the USHA in construction; and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board coming in as a guardian angel of building and loan organizations, soon demands began to come to the Bureau of Standards for information about residential construction.

Through research and tests a tremendous amount of material was gathered and sent out under the head of TIBM (Technical Information on Building Materials) reports. Among these were the reports on the corrosion of metals in various atmospheric conditions (seacoast, interior country, industrial) which showed how a heavily contaminated industrial atmosphere such as that of Pittsburgh, literally eats up metals such as window screen wire; the report showed which screen wire by metallic content will last longest under particular conditions. They tested various types of wall construction for insulation values, both with and without commercial insulation. They set up a merry-go-round with leather, wood and metal rollers to represent the action of people walking and furniture being moved over floors; and on it they laid samples of various kinds of floor covering materials which would be used in low cost housing. All the samples received equal treatment and the tests revealed which were most durable. Results of these tests will be published soon. They published specifications and instructions for paints, plaster, mortar, masonry waterproofing, caulking, shellac, wood stain and many other materials.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SUBJECTS

But a building material, though excellent of its kind, may not necessarily result in a satisfactory construction when combined with other materials into the integrated fabric of a wall, a roof, a floor. It may not combine properly in a structural or a chemical way; it may result in too high a cost compared with other constructions of equal strength; may show poor wearing qualities. In the past there had been no way to test materials in construction except by experience. The builder moves on from one job to the next without having to assume responsibility for the wearing qualities of his product, while the owner, having little technical knowledge of the structure or its components, becomes through necessity the observer of the various points of wear and deterioration without being able to pass on his experience except in a very limited way. A business like this can hardly assemble scientific research results.

In connection with a government program of low-cost housing, such research into structures was felt to be a necessary next step—by means of laboratory techniques to subject the parts of a house or apartment building to "controlled, directed and accelerated experience." Means of accelerating experience naturally were quite necessary for a product intended for long-time use. The various agencies of government concerned with housing—in-

cluding the FHA, HOLC, USHA, procurement division of the Treasury, War Department's Quartermaster Corps, set up a central committee to study housing, with the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards and the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. A special appropriation of \$198,000 was secured from Congress for the first year of a three-year program, which it is expected will be saved many times over in lowered costs and more durable constructions. The first appropriation was made in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937. The Bureau of Standards then began to set up the apparatus necessary for conducting its tests.

FIRE RESISTANCE MEASURED

To give satisfactory service a house must not only withstand weathering—the action of moisture, heat and cold—it must also bear gracefully various stresses and strains from inside itself and out, not the least of which are caused by the weight and pull of its own structural members. The Bureau engineers therefore set up a means of applying loads in various ways which would correspond to the loads walls, roofs, floors and partitions would be called upon to bear in their service as parts of a house. Pictures of some of this apparatus are published with this article. Walls, floors, etc., are represented by complete sections with the exact materials, construction, thickness, interior and exterior finish, as though you were able to take a giant cheese-knife and slice a segment eight feet high and four feet broad, and all the way through the actual wall of a house. The tests are generally carried to the point where something breaks, and the weight or pressure necessary to cause damage is recorded. There are other tests set up to study moisture penetration, as of rain; humidity; sun baking and winter freezing. The Bureau also has a huge furnace where thermostatically controlled gas flames are played against a wall to determine fire resistance.

The sponsors of the program, the government's Central Housing Committee, think it should include materials, equipment and methods already in use in low-cost housing; also new materials and equipment and new construction methods. This latter is quite important because new materials and fabrications are coming on the market very fast, and are being pushed into use without sufficient durability test. All available information from whatever source will be considered. The committee hopes that the building industry will also form its own groups to conduct impartial tests in the interest of lower housing costs. Results of the Bureau's research will be available to the public. Tests are planned in so far as possible to be made under service conditions, and to include the effect of different materials in contact. Eventually it is intended to set up minimum technical requirements for the elements of a low-cost house; to determine the useful life of

each construction; and to study the effect of building codes in restricting the use of new constructions. It is thought that there is a possibility by change of rigid building code requirements to reduce the cost of housing structures without diminishing their useful life.

WORKMANSHIP INVOLVED

The sponsors did not say anything in their prospectus about studying the effect of skilled workmanship in the durability of a house, but the engineers at the Bureau know that workmanship, like bricks, comes in many grades. They had certain test panels constructed under their watchful eyes, using two grades of workmanship—"commercial" and "excellent"—the latter meaning that a skilled workman was instructed to put something together in the most thorough way, rather than the quickest.

A number of tests where the workmanship was under control in this way showed its quality to be more important than any other factor in these particular constructions. Brick walls showed it with clarity, not only in strength but in resistance to moisture. As other experiments showed how difficult and expensive it is to effectively waterproof brick walls after they have been constructed, the extra expense in labor time for first class construction shows itself as a worth-while investment.

A comparison where the only difference between two brick wall sections was the quality of workmanship was made. Both were built under supervision of the Bureau, of the same medium-strength bricks laid up in the identical cement-lime mortar, the bricks being approximately the same degree of dampness when laid in the two wall sections.

The wall denoted AB was laid in common American bond, cement-lime mortar, with five stretcher courses and then a header course. The workmanship (characterized by the term "commercial") was as follows: The joints were not completely filled with mortar. Bed joints were furrowed, collar joints left open, and only the outside of the head joints was filled by lightly buttering the outer edges of the bricks. Joints were cut flush with the faces of the specimens. Estimated price of this construction was \$0.38 a square foot for material and labor.

Wall AC differed from AB only in quality of workmanship, being laid up of the same quality of brick, common American bond, five stretcher courses, then a header course. The bricklayer was instructed, however, to fill all joints completely full with mortar. The bed joints were level. The head and collar joints were filled by buttering heavily the ends of bricks laid in the facing, and both the ends and sides of bricks laid in the backing. The mortar was applied to the bricks by scraping the trowel against the lower edges, and unfilled portions of the joints were filled by slushing mortar from above. Joints were cut flush with the faces of the specimens. Price of this construction was estimated at \$0.51 per square foot, material and labor.

On first consideration this price difference of 12 cents per square foot for two brick walls which looked identical on the outside, might not seem to recommend the better quality workmanship. Here is what the tests revealed about the load pressure these two walls were able to withstand:

CONSTRUCTION SYMBOL	LOAD		
	Compressive	Transverse	Impact
	Kips/ft.*	lb./sq.ft.	drop ft.**
AB ("Commercial" workmanship)	60.5	47.9	2.8
AC ("Excellent" workmanship)	101.0	82.2	3.7

* A kip is a term denoting 1,000 pounds. Kips/ft. means weight by thousands of pounds per linear foot of wall.

** Impact test is taken with a heavy leather sand bag containing 60 pounds of sand.

In the concentrated and racking load tests on these two specimens the test was not carried to the point where either specimen showed failure, so the figures given above constitute a reliable indication as to the relative strength of the two constructions.

Water permeability tests were taken contrasting four different types of workmanship, other factors being equal: Workmanship A, with interior joints completely filled with mortar, face joints tooled; workmanship B (commercial

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Two brick wall constructions. Workmanship A with joints completely filled with mortar, face joints tooled, cost more but tests showed it to be an excellent investment.



Class B workmanship—"slap it up quick, boys!" Strength much less than Workmanship A and water tests show it leaks like a sieve through the joints.

MAJOR JOB: *Making Democracy WORK*

By OTTO S. BEYER, Jr., National Mediation Board

Twenty years ago a war came to an end and the world relaxed, assured that democracy was safe at last. Today that feeling of assurance is gone. The apprehension which pervades mankind is greater than it was before 1914. Democracy is being challenged again, and in a fashion that may well give pause to thinking people concerned about the wise course to pursue in international and domestic affairs. I speak feelingly on the subject. I have just returned from Europe.

The challenge to democracy today is not the military challenge of 1914. If, over the long pull, democracy does not prevail but instead succumbs to the totalitarian way of running things, it will not be because a Hitler, Mussolini, Franco or the Mikado has imposed his will upon the people. The breakdown will come from within the democracies themselves. It will result from the inability of the democracies to meet the difficulties and solve the problems precipitated by the system of free enterprise and voluntarism.

Outstanding among the democratic institutions are the free and independent organizations of labor and collective bargaining. These two factors are particularly important in that they play a vital part in the adjustment of a fundamental economic question that confronts each and every citizen of a democratic country, namely: What reward shall he receive for the services he renders society?

A MAN'S WAGE

The Lane Commission, created by the Director General of Railroads during the World War, set forth this question simply and clearly as follows:

"To ask of a man, 'What wages should you in justice receive?' is to ask perhaps the profoundest of all human questions. He is at once compelled to an appraisal of his own contribution to the general good. He must look not selfishly on his own material needs, but take a far view of the needs of those dependent upon him. He must go into the whole involved problem of his relationship with his fellows, and to answer the question aright, he must in the end come to a judgment which will be nothing less than a determination of what policy or plan of wage adjustment will make for the permanent well-being of the state."

This, to my mind, is a profound utterance. It should not be too difficult for any thinking person to visualize the part, therefore, which labor and its organizations play in supplying the answer

Expert in
labor relations points way to
new achievements in these
Americas.

to this question. Upon labor, in the democratic set-up, rests a large share of the responsibility for finding this answer—and the right answer is indispensable if democracy is to work.

The term "reward for service rendered to society," or "wages," should not be construed to mean merely rates of pay. Pay rates are meaningless without jobs. Our totalitarian friends know that unemployment is a menace which cannot long be endured by any type of government. They also know that wide disparities in "reward for services rendered," or wages—that is to say great inequalities in the division of the products of industry—are also a source of trouble and discontent. Hence the drive in the totalitarian states to eliminate unemployment. If we of the democracies are to cope with the dictatorships, we must find ways and means to get our unemployed to work. We must make their jobs function to give a sense of satisfaction to each individual in his work. We must eliminate the spectacle of crude and unequal distribution of wealth. These results must be accomplished through joint efforts and not in an arbitrary way on the part of any one element concerned.

The right to organize, complete free-

dom of association, collective bargaining, labor agreements, industrial cooperation—these are the devices that democracy has at its disposal to find the way and provide the means for accomplishing these ends. Progress, to be effective, must be all-inclusive. Just one step alone is insufficient for this purpose.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

So that the workers of industry may adequately discharge their responsibilities they must be given the full and unequivocal freedom to associate themselves collectively as they see fit. This right must not only be conceded, it must be protected. The right to organize, like the right of suffrage, becomes a duty on the part of workers in a democracy. Without effective representation a worker cannot discharge his full measure of responsibility in the making and maintenance of labor agreements through the processes of collective bargaining. He is denying to himself and his fellow-workers the benefits of industrial cooperation. The workers and managers of industry, through the process of collective bargaining, establish the terms which govern the employment of labor by industry. These terms find expression in so-called labor agreements. The process by which they are negotiated may be likened to a legislative process and the agreements which result may be said to be special laws governing the relationship of employers and employees to one another.

In contrast to the democratic method I have just outlined, let me point out that in the non-democratic states, the conditions under which employees work are ordinarily determined by decrees issued by the government. In the shaping of these decrees little notice is paid to the desires of either labor or its employers. While it is true that a democratic government may from time to time enact laws regulating conditions of employment, such action is necessary only because of the fact that collective bargaining is not more universally applied. It is because of our inability to resort to the joint conference method at the source—namely in industry itself—that it is necessary for government to step in at times and prescribe conditions of employment or protect rights of workers. A wider recognition of the benefits of collective bargaining would tend to obviate much of this need.

Industrial cooperation is the final step on the part of employers and employees in making democracy function satisfactorily. It is under the auspices of such cooperation that labor and management assume and discharge their full measure of responsibility. It is the ultimate test of the soundness of freedom of association, collective bargaining and labor agreements in the scheme of democracy. When we have genuine industrial cooperation—with labor and management enjoying a basically sound collective relationship—it may then be said that labor

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OTTO S. BEYER, JR.,
National Mediation Board.

ROOTS of DEMOCRACY

Always IN THE SOIL

Our nation began with agriculture. Better understanding between farmers and workers essential.

THOSE of us who, by virtue of the preoccupation of our urban lives, have lost contact with country life, may also have lost an important sense of perspective and a certain faith and philosophy which are natural characteristics of the farmer's life. Those of us who have never known the life of a farmer may be utterly lacking in an appreciation of the quality and genuine democratic virtues inherent in the practice of agriculture, and it may have escaped our notice that the tilling of the soil was the first, and it remains the fundamental, culture.

The compact little treatise "Democracy Has Roots" [Carrick and Evans: \$1.75], by M. L. Wilson, Under-Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, serves, therefore, to restore or implant anew a consciousness of the cultural and political relationship of agriculture to democracy. Mr. Wilson does not claim authorship in the strictly conventional sense. He describes his book as a summarized version of the facts and points of view presented in some lectures and informal discussions on the democratic process held by the Department of Agriculture in 1938, participated in by a group of men and women outstanding in various fields of national life. His commendable contribution was in the organizing and editing of the material. "The significance of the volume," in the words of Charles A. Beard, "outruns mere matters of fact and questions of technical administration mentioned in its pages. In purpose and conception it encompasses American life and reflects the spirit of American government. Hence it is directed to those who live in cities as well as to farmers who live on the land."

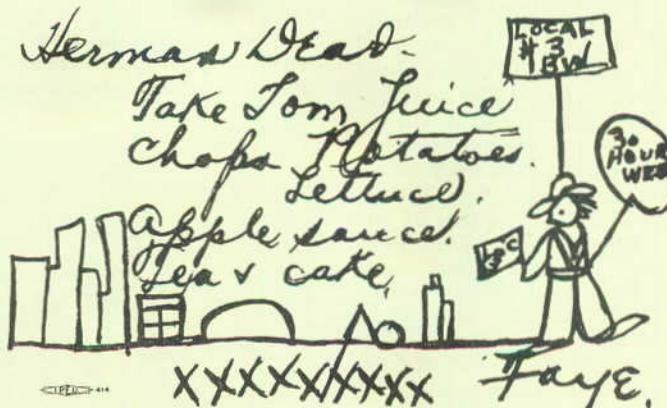
Unlike so many of the currently professed social analyses and criticisms, the subject matter is approached with the blinders removed; the provincialism of special interest has been avoided in favor of a more extensive horizon; recognition is given to the fact that a really substantial part of the cosmos may be beyond the immediate limits of any individual's personal experience. The agriculturist who reads the book is very likely going to acquire a better understanding of the democratic objectives of organized labor. Likewise members of organized labor who read the book will reap a better understanding of the problems confronting the farmer and his family. Readers from

comradeship, fellowship, friendship, even citizenship cease to be realities."

NEW FRONTIER IS OPENED

From time to time, certain persons dolefully lament the loss of those sterling virtues which resided in the minds and hearts of members of an earlier generation who courageously faced the perils of the frontier and wrested from the wilderness and from its savage inhabitants the great rich prize of western America. Their achievement was splendid, but American virtue did not die with them. In their migrations the pioneers left unsolved problems which our generation must tackle; problems which require an intelligence, a courage and a steadfastness of purpose and principle so great, that, if the West were still unconquered, it would beckon us irresistibly to retreat from the attempt to solve our actual problems to the easier task of pioneer-

(Continued on page 327)



Even the wives are swinging heartily into Local Union No. B-3's campaign for the 30-hour week, which shows they recognize not only the correctness of its objective in spreading employment over a greater number, but also that they seem to think it's an added advantage to have the old man come home earlier. At least some of them have gone on record that they do.

One Local Union B-3 Brother has just sent us a little note and sketch in which a great deal is expressed in a few strokes of the pen. His wife evidently is a gay and whimsical spirit. As the Brother says, "this card is an editorial in itself." He interprets it in this wise:

"The fact that I am in the union provides me with food, as the instructions indicate. The fact that my wife is aware that the 30-hour week is coming to be discussed is something that we should be careful with, how we handle it, as it is a very precious item."

"I am proud of this card and honestly believe it would make a good banner for the 30-hour week. (Incidentally, I am sending it to you without her knowing it.)"

Members of the Journal staff, after puzzling a bit, arrived at the following interpretation: "Herman Dear—Take Tom. juice, chops, potatoes, lettuce, apple sauce, tea and cake. X X X X X X X Faye." Which we deduce means for Herman to get his own supper. The sketch of buildings in the background gives us a hunch (are we right?) that Faye has taken a holiday and gone to the Fair. Herman, now that he has the 30-hour week, will come home in good humor and will think it's all right for Faye to have a little excursion. This we deduce not only from the light-hearted tone of the note but also from the fact that it arrived all in one piece and not torn up or scrunched as though trampled under foot. What say, gals? Shall we join in picketing for the 30-hour week?

WHITHER I. L. O.?

To What PORT?

By JAMES A. WILSON

James A. Wilson, former president of the Pattern Makers League and vice president of the A. F. of L., is now liaison officer between the American labor movement and the International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. This month, an American delegation voyages to Geneva for the annual conference. Indubitably the course of events in Europe, and the world, will affect deliberations of this important international body. How far no one can say. Mr. Wilson outlines considerations that point to continued usefulness and stability of the I. L. O.

THE International Labor Organization is not a trade union. It is a tripartite organization maintained by the governments of the world to establish social justice through the medium of international agreements drawn up with the help of the two groups most interested in making this world a better place in which to live—the employers and the workers.

When the twenty-fifth session of the International Labor Conference opens at Geneva in June this year, it will mark the completion of five years of active participation of the United States in the International Labor Organization. For on June 19, 1934, the United States Congress authorized the President in a joint resolution to accept membership in this world parliament of labor. This fact is worthy of more than passing note from American labor when it is remembered that it marked the realization of a lifelong dream of Samuel Gompers for the participation of the workers of the world in an international forum devoted to the promotion of social justice. It was our own beloved Sam Gompers who headed the international commission that was established at the close of the world war to decide on labor's part in the fulfillment of world peace. What came out of the deliberations of that commission resulted in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles; labor's own international forum for airing its grievances, expressing its hopes and desires in an atmosphere at once sympathetic and congenial.

The I. L. O. was a war child. Born on the still-smoldering embers of world hate and distrust; spending its early days amid the storm of rapidly changing political and social ideologies, that it has survived and continued to grow is a tribute to the spirit and faith of those great men who first envisioned its place in world affairs.

The International Labor Organization is composed of three parts: the International Labor Conference, the governing body, and the International Labor Office.

Important international body convenes at a crucial hour.

The conference is the "legislative" branch of the organization. To it at least once a year go representatives of workers, employers and governments. Each member government sends one delegate representing workers, one representing employers, and two representing the government. The worker and employer delegates are selected by the most representative organization in each country. The conference is charged primarily with discussing and adopting international treaties on labor problems. These treaties are submitted to the different member states



JIMMY WILSON

for approval, and when ratified by the competent authority in any country become treaties between that nation and all other nations likewise ratifying them. The conference had adopted 63 international treaties since its first session in 1919. These treaties have received 835 ratifications up to the end of 1938.

Each conference also has to consider the annual report of the director of the International Labor Office which recites the progress made in social legislation during the year and points the outlook for the future. The beginning of the discussion on the director's report is a signal for all who so desire to take their place on the rostrum and give vent to their feelings on every conceivable subject. In this way the conference acts as a safety valve from which much of the imaginary or real troubles back home

can be blown off leaving the speaker with a much clearer appreciation of the real issues.

FUNCTION OF GOVERNING BODY

The governing body of the organization acts in the same capacity as the executive council of the A. F. of L. Its main duties are to arrange the program of the conference and to vote the budget and guide the policies of the International Labor Office as well as electing its director. The governing body is composed of 32 members: 16 represent governments, eight represent workers and eight represent employers. The last-mentioned two groups are elected by their respective groups in the conference. Eight of the 16 government members come from the "eight states of chief industrial importance," while the remaining eight are chosen from countries selected by a vote of all member nations at the conference, exclusive of the eight of chief industrial importance. The United States is fully represented on the governing body: The government has a permanent seat. There is also a representative of labor and a representative of employers who likewise have permanent seats.

The International Labor Office is the "secretariat" of the organization. It employs a staff of about 400 who come from 40 different countries, including the United States. Under the leadership of its director, John G. Winant, former governor of New Hampshire and first chairman of the Social Security Board, the office is constantly engaged in collecting, analyzing and preparing for publication all available data on labor and industrial subjects from every country of the world, and in carrying on the secretarial and clerical work connected with the conference. The results of its researches are made available to the general public through a formidable array of regular and irregular publications: a monthly review; a weekly magazine; special studies and reports; an official bulletin, a monthly and annual document containing a translation of all important national labor legislation; a yearbook of social and industrial developments and a yearbook of statistics of labor, to mention only a few. The office, therefore, has become the most important labor research agency in the world.

A. F. OF L'S ROLE

What has been American labor's share in the International Labor Organization? As has already been pointed out, Samuel Gompers was intimately connected with its creation. As far back as 1914 the federation foresaw the need of just such an international organization when it adopted a resolution:

"That the convention of the A. F. of L. in view of the general Peace Congress which will no doubt be held at the close of the war for the purpose of adjusting claims and differences, hold itself in readiness and authorize the executive council to call a meeting of representatives of

(Continued on page 331)

Every ELECTRIC MAN

His Own INVENTOR

Harry Blythe tells explicitly how you can build a new radio gadget.

IT'S in the air, boys. What's in the air? The art of perfecting gadgets. The whole electrical industry rests upon inventive capacity. Our members are not immune to this malady, if it is a malady. We number many successful inventors in our organization.

Now comes Harry Blythe, himself an inventor, successful electrician, member of Local Union No. 68, who suggests that every man become his own inventor in so far as the creation of a chime for pre-selecting a radio program. Ye Editor has not built this device himself, but it looks sound. We pass on Blythe's remarks:

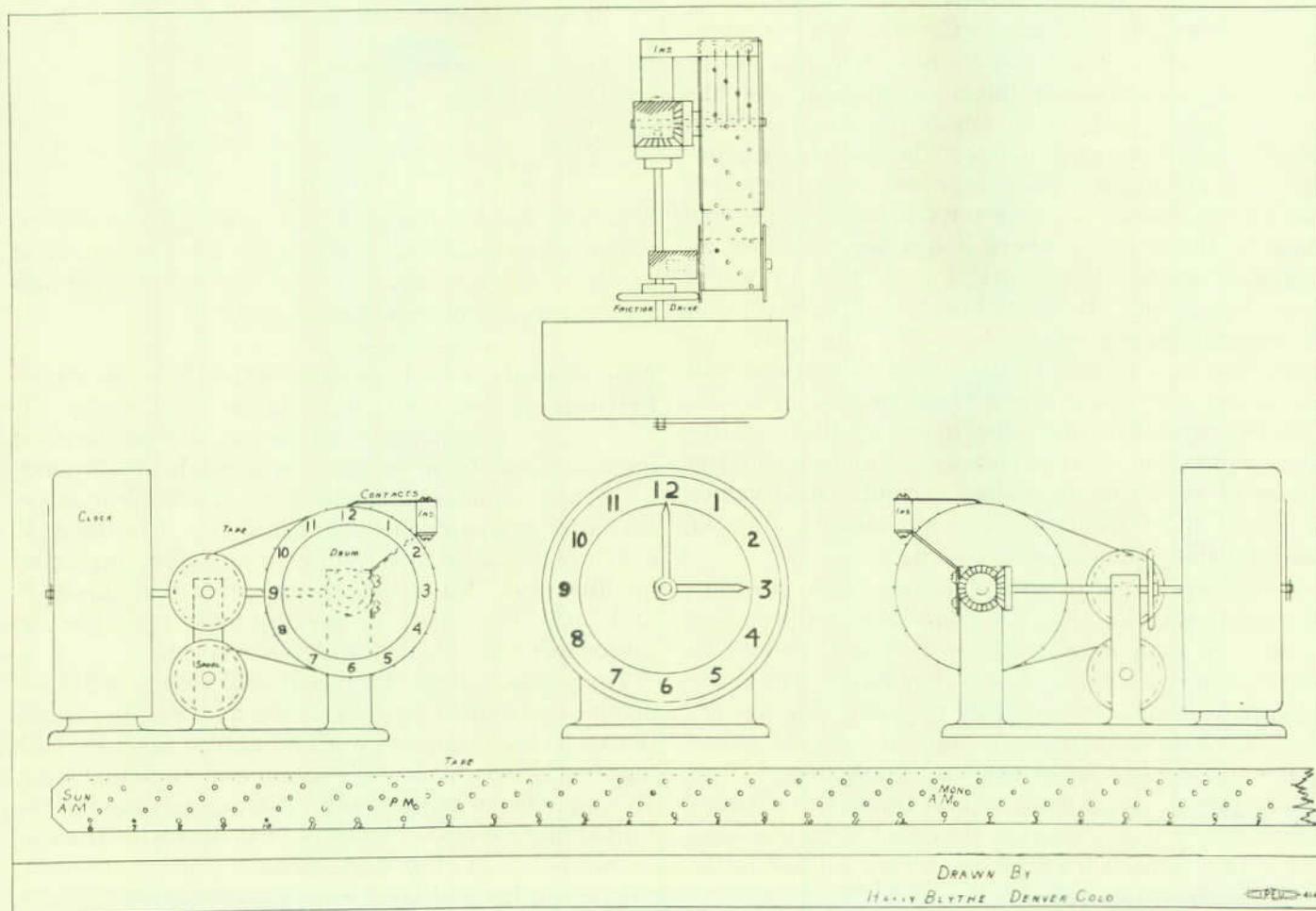
"This is a device to sound a chime for a pre-selected radio program. You would use the Sunday paper to select the week's program and then punch the tape accordingly and as each program time is due this device will sound a chime. Many radios are not turned on all the time and for that reason we all miss many of our favorite programs.

"I will try to explain this and by referring to the drawing I think it will be clear. It consists of a clock contact drum and two spools. A paper tape similar to ticker tape that is marked for timing and has perforated edge to fit pins on drum to make sure of correct synchronism with clock.

"The clock has a drive shaft that drives the contact drum through a miter gear and both revolve at the same speed. As the paper passes between the contact points and the drum it acts as insulation until a punched hole comes under the contact fingers and this closes the circuit which picks up a small relay which completes circuit to chime. This eliminates spark on the drum. All four fingers are connected together and are one side and the drum is the other.

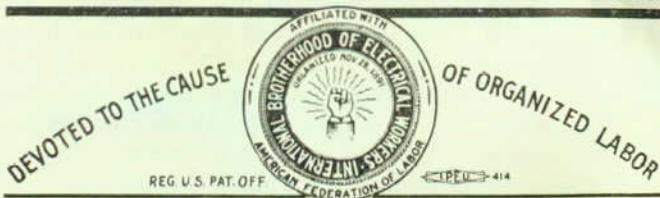
"This tape is wound backwards on the bottom spool, then unwinds over the contact drum, then to the rewind top spool which is turned by a friction drive pulley with a rubber band. These spools can be taken off as there is no front bearing. The punchings on the tape at an angle eliminates a long tape. If no changes in the week's program, the tape is re-wound or new ones can be added.

"I don't think there is anything patentable about this device and if any of the members want to make this machine, they are welcome to do so. As far as I know there is nothing like this and if there is I would like to hear about it."



JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXVIII Washington, D. C., June, 1939

No. 6

Psychological Armament One can not take a look around at what might be called intellectual horizons today without being aware that there is confusion everywhere. It is true that confusion among thinkers does not percolate down very rapidly to the masses and that we find a great deal less confusion among workers today than we find among intellectual groups. Nevertheless if there are no clear-cut concepts of procedure and action, we may expect in time that this confusion will spread to workers and to the practical ways of men.

The situation in the world today may be described as a confused era incident to the transition from an old group of concepts toward a new. It seems pretty clear that primitive capitalism is slipping and has been unable to satisfy, on moral and even practical side, the aspirations and hopes of the underlying population. It also seems equally true that socialism which has held out hopes for a better era for 50 years has failed in those places where it has been tried on an extensive scale. The underlying population wants more than bread. It wants liberty and freedom and the opportunity for self-development. The underlying population has always wanted these things and will continue to want them as long as man is man. Because primitive capitalism has failed to satisfy these aspirations, capitalism is regarded as a failure, and the failure of socialism to produce the intangible values of liberty and freedom has brought about a state of painful disillusionment among all men.

In this transition period, therefore, there is disenchantment both with the past and with the promised future. In such a predicament men can do well to hold fast to those values which they have. The trade union movement apart from its economic side has offered much to common men and they should guard their union against inner collapse or assailment from outside forces. Wise men, we also think, will advance cooperative action wherever they find it in the hope that in this transition period democracy will not falter nor will cooperation fail.

About Public Works It should be recalled that the use of public works as an antidote for recurring business depressions has been a tenet of American labor for at least two generations. In conservative and in liberal administrations this proposal has been pushed by labor leaders as a corrective for the business cycle. There is nothing extreme about the proposal and no doubt it will continue to be used till kingdom come in an effort to relieve unemployment.

Such great projects as the New York World's Fair and San Francisco Exposition are but pictorial uses of public works. Italy has announced a world's fair for Rome in 1942. Paris had such an exposition last year. Glasgow and Oslo also had fairs.

It is a commonplace that the construction dollar breaks itself into many pieces and travels in many directions to bolster business. The Public Works Administration in the United States has just issued a statement to the effect that since 1933 \$1,205,452,000 has been paid in wages on PWA projects. PWA statisticians have undertaken to break up this great sum into component parts to see where it was spent, as follows:

Item	Dollar	Per Cent
Food	\$388,156,000	32
Clothing	130,189,000	11
Housing	191,667,000	16
Household operation	138,627,000	12
Furnishings and equipment	53,040,000	4
Transportation	109,696,000	9
Recreation	65,094,000	5
Medical care	50,629,000	4
Other items	78,354,000	7

It is likely that under the new public works agency, public works planning will become a settled policy of the U. S. Government as one of the really great correctives to our unemployment problem.

New Special Privilege John L. Lewis is certainly the patriarch of dual unionism in this country. He apparently is proud of the fact that dual unionism has been brought to a pitch of efficiency hitherto unequalled in the history of American labor. He has allowed virtually every jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. to be invaded by a counter-group operating under his direction. No one can deny surely that the A. F. of L. has been made to pay the price and take the consequence of this dual union movement.

The issues behind the recent coal stoppage did not involve questions of wages, hours and working conditions. These questions were all agreed upon by both representatives of Lewis's union and the employers. The question was, will any other union besides the United Mine Workers be allowed to deal with the coal operators? At the last minute the government stepped in, favored Mr. Lewis and permitted the Mine

Workers to sign a large number of agreements with the mine operators. This was tantamount to saying that Mr. Lewis was to be protected from taking the consequences of his own policy. The A. F. of L. must suffer the consequences of dual unionism but the United Mine Workers must not. Justice forces us to remark that this is creation of a new type of special privilege.

For years this democratic nation has been striving to destroy special privilege in the industrial and business fields. There is something repugnant in a democratic country about giving one man or any group of men a position above the law and above custom.

Social Security Progress About 43,000,000 American citizens are stockholders in Social Security.

This is by way of direct participation. Since these millions will receive benefits during the present and next generation and presumably expend these moneys in some form, the whole population is vitally interested in what course Social Security takes.

Amendments to the Social Security Act are now before Congress. It is good news that old age insurance benefits have been liberalized. In the first place, payment will start in old age insurance in 1940 instead of 1942. Not only that but the Act is liberalized so that aged wives, widows, orphans and dependent parents will participate in this pension system. At the same time about 1,100,000 additional persons, chiefly seamen, bank employees and employed persons aged 65 and over, are brought under the old age insurance system. At the same time that these liberal extensions of Social Security are being made, amendments to the Social Security Act provide for tax adjustments downward, totalling possibly \$500,000,000 a year.

Electrical Architect Electrical workers who work with that mysterious agent known as electricity every day will be interested in the point of view suggested by the great scientists, namely, Professor H. S. Burr and Dr. F. S. C. Northrop. There is evidence, say these savants, that there exists in the bodies of living beings an electrical architect who molds and fashions the individual after a specific pre-determined pattern. In short, what used to be called the soul has now been called the electrical architect. The electrical architect remains within the body from the preembryonic stage until death. The electrical architect is characterized by Professor Burr as the "real I" of the individual.

He points out that all else in the body undergoes constant changes. The individual myriads of cells excepting the brain cells grow old and die to be replaced by other cells, but the electrical architect remains the only constant throughout life, building new cells and organizing them after the same pattern of the original

cells, and thus in a literal sense constantly recreating the body.

Electrical workers well know that the invisible force that they work with every day remains unknown, but the remarks of these scientists brings out anew the fact that possibly the fundamental force throughout the whole universe is electrical.

A Great Industry "Let's go to the movies," is said every week by about 85,000,000 people in the United States. Every year American citizens pay into the movie industry about \$1,000,000,000.

The movie industry employs approximately 282,000 persons. It pays to this number \$368,000,000 a year. Nearly 10,000 towns in the United States have motion picture theatres. The theatres number about 17,500 and the investment in theatres is nearly \$2,000,000,000.

All in all it looks as though Americans like the movies. Further comparison of their affection for this type of entertainment is indicated by the fact that in all the rest of the world only 150,000,000 people attend movies weekly, whereas 85,000,000 go to the movies every week in the United States. What does this prove? Nothing necessarily, except that life is more than a bowl of cherries.

About Jurisdictional Disputes

There was a time not very long ago when jurisdictional disputes were mainly caused by the unorderly introduction of new materials into industry. Without control or rationality, manufacturers produced new building materials and threw these upon the market regardless of their effect upon manpower and building techniques. As a result, for self-preservation, workers were forced to protest this unplanned dumping, and the resultant situation was usually covered by the phrase "jurisdictional dispute."

Now a new cause of jurisdictional disputes has arisen, namely unemployment. There is a bitter battle for bread, for life even, for jobs. All this has been recently illustrated by the riot in Pennsylvania initiated by farmers for what they called "the right to work." A mob with pitchforks drove union workers off the job. Until the unemployment problem is settled on an orderly basis, we may expect to see more jurisdictional disputes. There is one hopeful sign. It is likely that the uprising of the farmers indicates that the farmers want organization on an economic basis in terms of trade union experience, and if this is true, they should have it.

The dramatic life of Andrew Furuseth, past president of the International Seamen's Union has become the subject of a short drama called "And So They Perish." This has been produced at the Laboratory Theatre of the Pasadena Playhouse in Pasadena.



Woman's Work

I.P.E.U. 414



HELP WANTED—DOMESTIC

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

ALTHOUGH I don't suppose most of my readers are among large employers of domestic help, almost all of us do at some time find it necessary to stretch our budgets to include a part time maid, a worker by-the-day, someone to stay with the children in the evening, and similar occasional services, even though a full-time maid is something we school ourselves to do without. And when an emergency comes and we must find domestic help in a hurry, there goes up a hysterical wail, "Where can I find someone? Someone with the rudiments of training in cooking, cleaning and child care; someone with willingness to follow directions; someone with enough intelligence to assume responsibility?" And it is difficult to find intelligent, trained houseworkers. The onus must be laid at the door of employers of domestic servants (ourselves included) who have allowed this trade to take such a degraded status that it is shunned by almost every woman who can find some other means to make a living.

When she does succeed in finding a reasonably well qualified maid, what does the average employer do? In the dicker- ing over wages and hours of work, it is individual bargaining, of course, and the employee is really at the mercy of the employer. Hours of labor are rarely set in any definite way, especially for a worker who lives in the house, and she is liable to be on call at any hour of the day or night. The maid who lives out is expected to be on hand at a regular hour in the morning, but there's no whistle to blow at the end of day. "You stay till you've finished your work," may mean a stretch-out to the point of exhaustion.

I hope that all of us have the social conscience to be glad that the Women's Trade Union League of New York State has bent its energies to raising the status of the dreadfully exploited domestic worker. As you probably know, in drafting legislation to protect women workers generally it has been the custom to exempt workers in domestic service. Three bills have been introduced into the 1939 session of the New York State legislature at the request of the Women's Trade Union League to extend at least some protection to them. These bills are summarized as follows:

1. No person shall be employed as a domestic worker in New York State for more than 60 hours in any week.

2. Where there are two or more domestic workers in one household, they shall

be assured compensation for injuries or death arising out of their employment.

3. Domestic workers shall be included under the state law providing for the establishment of minimum wages for women and minors.

Even if these bills are passed, the standard still is pitifully low. Sixty-hour workweek, where 48 is now giving way to 40 in other lines of work; compensation for injuries or death only in households where two or more domestic workers are employed—all others take their own risks—wages raised only to the minimum governing woman and child workers. But even the setting up of such low standards would be better than the present situation where there are no standards at all.

In the meantime the adoption of a voluntary standard agreement is urged. Such an agreement was prepared by the committee on labor and industry of the New York Women's City Club and is being tried out by some of the members. The agreement sets the following rules: A 60-hour week, to be divided into five days of 10 hours and two days of five hours, or, if more convenient, six 10-hour days with one full day off. Overtime should be paid for either in cash or by extra time off within the month. A week's vacation with pay is recommended after

the first year of service. An understanding is urged at the beginning as to what holidays will be given during the year and what is the basic period of employment. Recommendation is made that two hours "on call" during the day be counted as one hour's active work; three hours on call in the evening, as staying with a child, count as one hour of working time. Wages—\$40 to \$50 per month for employees living in, and for those living out from \$12 to \$14 per week. When you add board and lodging to these wages, worth possibly \$4 to \$6 per week, since few employers provide luxurious meals or quarters for their servants, the wage approaches that for factory or store work.

At one end of the scale of domestic employment are the aristocrats of service—the select few—who are employed by the very rich and who have achieved a comparatively high standard of wages and reasonable hours. These are taking as snooty an attitude as their employers toward any effort to improve conditions for the exploited majority. Through their own magazine, "STAFF," they have voiced opposition to the 60-hour bill. This is the group allowed to attend the annual "butlers' ball"—the creme de la creme of service society.

Efforts have been made to promote real unionism down at the other end of the scale but it is really very difficult because domestic workers have so little money and time to give for organization activities, and they are further handicapped by the timidity and diffidence that have been instilled in them by their employers' attitudes—a sort of built-in inferiority complex. Still, there is one real union now in the field which is more than a social club or the vehicle of some individual's ambition. I'm quoting from a little booklet entitled "Help Wanted" in which the New York Women's Trade Union League has set down its arguments for improving the status of domestic workers:

"For this reason, the Women's Trade Union League believes that the Domestic Workers' Union in New York City, Local No. 149 of the Building Service Employees International Union, which is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, is the legitimate organization in this area through which domestic workers should express their needs. The union, with headquarters at 241 East Eighty-fourth Street, Manhattan, carries on regular organization activities, though

(Continued on page 325)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Among the picnic parties enjoying the inviting, sun-flecked grounds of beautiful Griffith Park last Wednesday, May 24, was a large group of women from the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18, I. B. E. W. The sense of years, along with the dress-up clothes, had been left at home and the grown-ups rode on the merry-go-rounds and played like children. Three-legged races and potato races were run, prizes being won by Sisters Wood, Winings, and Helen Adrian.

The luncheon call was most welcome and all did ample justice to the appetizing spread provided by the social committee. The necessary purchases were bought of union dealers in accordance with the auxiliary's motto, "Be loyal to unionism." After the lunch pictures were taken of the group. A visiting period followed during which expressions of appreciation were tendered the social committee, consisting of Sisters Smith, Lester, and Judd, and various other workers of the organization.

Greetings were extended to Mrs. Gertrude Pierce who became a member of the auxiliary. Application blanks are now ready and those eligible may obtain them from other members or at the regular meetings. Identification cards are now available also and members may have theirs upon request at the regular business meetings.

Guests present were Misses Grace Manahan and Annetta Flynn and two Brothers, Mr. Leimer and Mr. Brophy, who accompanied their wives.

This auxiliary, though now only a few months old, has made much progress and has bright prospects for an interesting future. All members are urged to attend the next business meeting which will be held June 8, at eight o'clock, at 246 So. Hill St., and the next social affair, the last of June, notice of which will be given later. Bring a new member if you can, to enjoy with you the good time which awaits you.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN,
3629 Atlantic St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

In Memphis, down in Dixie, wives of union electrical workers have organized into an efficient auxiliary, which, though still less than six months old, has stepped right into the middle of the Memphis labor movement to do great things—things which help their own group and which help the I. B. E. W. Local Union No. B-474.

Pardon a little bragging, and listen to what nice progress has been made in so short a time.

The first day of December last year, while many of the ladies were trying to do their Christmas shopping early, eight women whose husbands were members of the electrical workers' union met in the home of Mrs. George McClintock, wife of an active unionist. Their idea was just to "get together" in order to know each other better. This initial meeting was the outgrowth of previous discussions between some of these ladies who had bemoaned the fact there was no social life among electrician unionists' wives.

Result of that December meeting was the

decision to organize into a club to promote social activity among the membership, which was confined to wives of union electricians who were members of Local Union No. B-474. The eight who were present were Mesdames McClintock, Kathleen McCarver, Charles Black, John Bolton, C. O. McCrory, Jr., Claude Black, Lester Paulk and Leander Martin. Following were named as temporary officers: Mrs. Charles Black, president; Mrs. Bolton, vice president; Mrs. Claude Black,

secretary, and Mrs. McCrory, treasurer. They set the next meeting for the first Thursday of the following month, January. It was to be a combination business and social meeting.

Permanent officers for the ensuing year were elected in March. They were: Mrs. Bolton, president; Mrs. John Arterburn, vice president; Mrs. McClintock, treasurer;

(Continued on page 326)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Hot Day Delight

By SALLY LUNN

A salad plate the gracious hostess will serve with pride at luncheon party, or for afternoon or evening refreshments. Crisp greens, juicy fruit, served on a chilled plate with dainty sandwiches alongside, what a joy on a sweltering day! This combination includes grapefruit sections, canned peach, pear and pineapple; sections of red-skinned apple; a slice of avocado contrasting its pale green with the deep purple of black cherries; a sprinkling of whole walnut kernels for their crunchy texture, and all decoratively arranged on a bed of

lettuce and watercress. Pass creamy mayonnaise and sharp French dressing so that your guests may have their preference.

While a salad like this will look and taste better if arranged just a short time before serving, you should have all the ingredients prepared so that they may be assembled quickly, and all, even the plates, placed in the refrigerator to chill. Sandwiches may be prepared in advance, stored in the refrigerator, protected from drying out by wrapping in a damp towel.



Correspondence



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

News of a startling nature is rather scarce in this section just now. Work has picked up some and naturally we in St. Louis feel as if that were good news.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor at their convention in May passed a resolution endorsing the 30-hour week. This is indeed encouraging for those of us who believe that the unemployment situation can be partially relieved by some more logical method than a dole meted out through a relief committee.

Also at this convention, the delegates representing the I. B. E. W. unions met and established a Missouri Conference of Electrical Workers. This temporary organization met and elected Brother J. E. Thompson of Springfield, Mo., as temporary chairman and H. J. Morrison of St. Louis as temporary secretary. They will again meet about July 15 to draw up by-laws and elect permanent officers. All locals of the I. B. E. W. in Missouri will receive notice of this meeting and are urged to send representatives. This organization has possibilities if it has the backing of all Missouri locals.

I am using this as a medium to invite all in the vicinity of St. Louis to our picnic which will be held Saturday, June 22, at Gray's Grove. For those of you who do not know, our picnic last year drew the largest crowd that was ever attracted to such a gathering here in St. Louis. So if any of you in driving distance want to see how a real picnic is put on, drop around on that date and make yourself known.

[Editor's note: As June 22 does not fall on Saturday this year that might be a bit difficult. How about July 22?]

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

In the April issue of the JOURNAL, Brother George M. Morrison, of Local Union No. B-1, St. Louis, Mo., tells us of conditions in his local and sends congratulations to us of Local Union No. B-3, who are endeavoring to spread the gospel of the six-hour day, 30-hour week to all workers.

Such appreciation does much to give us courage to carry on our work, for it shows the seed is not falling on barren ground.

He, too, is to be congratulated for having the courage not only to know and see the weak spots, as regards unemployment relief in his local, but to bring them out into the open where I am sure something will soon be done to correct them.

If we of Local Union No. B-3 can be of any assistance, a letter to our secretary, Brother Jere P. Sullivan, will bring you all the help and information we can give.

We need more men like Brother Morrison in every local of the Brotherhood, to foster and work for the six-hour day, 30-hour week, "the practical solution for unemployment."

During our big rush on the World's Fair, we called in many out-of-town Brothers,

many from distant cities, who benefited because we stuck to the six-hour day instead of going back to the seven or eight hour day, which with a Class "A" membership of 5,500 men would have accounted for many hours of work.

LOCAL NO. B-3 BOOSTER

By ALFRED SLATER, L. U. NO. 134

Still working steady for the 30-hour week and the interest of Local No. B-3, New York, is Brother Edward Logan, who has been in the hospital since April 6 when he received



a compound fracture of the left arm and broken collar bone while at work on the New York World's Fair. On the chest portion of his cumbersome cast is a sticker advertising the 30-hour week. The remainder of the cast is covered with signatures of friends who have visited him.

He expects to leave the hospital soon, though he will be unable to work for some time, but one job he intends to do for the interest of the local is to call on a reporter for a Chicago paper (cast and all) whose article published May 10 condemned the way Local No. 3 handled the work at the fair, and also the "huge" sum of money paid the workers. Eddie hopes to be able to persuade the man to change his views and to publish a retraction.

Ask any of those visiting Brothers what they think of the 30-hour week set-up of Local Union No. B-3. We are not fearful of their judgment. Many of them voluntarily took some of our "30-hour" stickers for auto and other windows, and our buttons, to send back to Brother members of their home local. Many thanks to them for their help. May their enthusiasm and help continue.

We of Local No. B-3 are far from our goal of "A 30-hour week for all," right here in our home town, but by constant effort and many hours of hard work, done voluntarily and without recompense by many self-sacrificing members too numerous to mention here by name, the working hours of those in the numerous branches of our trade have been reduced and will eventually become the ardently sought for 30-hour week.

However, it is not only those of our own craft that should seek the 30-hour week, but every worker, skilled or unskilled, who is now working more than 30 hours per week.

That day will come all the sooner if all of you who read this article will firmly resolve to do everything within your power to help bring this most worthy ideal to fruition at the earliest possible date.

FREDERICK V. EICH.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

After many months of weary waiting this local has reached the point where all of its members are at work. We have also been able to call on some of the locals with whom we have reciprocal agreements and put some of their idle men to work. Just a word of advice to our Brothers who are afflicted with itchy feet. Please do not flood this city with wiremen seeking jobs as our business manager will put in calls for extra men as needed and only those sent in by the business managers of the locals to whom we have called will be put to work.

It is with regret that we record that our good friend and Brother, Roy Sanford, is confined to the hospital for a serious operation. He is assured of our best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Coming events cast their shadows before so the annual boat ride to Put-in Bay in Lake Erie sponsored by the Building Trades Council of this city on June the third looms large on the horizon. We have a large committee appointed to make the annual picnic of Number 8 a success. This picnic will be held on the first Saturday in August and if it lives up to previous ones held it will be one of those things to be remembered. Our biennial election of officers will be held by the time this reaches the Brothers and it is hoped that all members will vote for the best interests of themselves and the local as a whole.

At the time this is written the mercury has climbed up into the eighties and believe me that is warm for this time of the year, in fact we are writing this in our B. V. D.'s and it

has left us without any inspiration so will quit right here.

BILL CONWAY.

P. S. Have received confidential info that the Duke is going to night school taking up a course in writing for public consumption.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Just received the WORKER for May and she looked good the way they have dressed her up.

Some good information in it. Especially the story relative to the agreement between the I. B. E. W. and the contractors association. That should be productive of great results to both sides and I think our locals should use their endeavors to get all of the contractors into the National Electrical Contractors Association who are signatory to I. B. E. W. agreements. If that can be accomplished I know both the contractors and our members will profit by it. Another feature was the report of an agreement or a memorandum made between the Illinois Association of Electrical Workers and the R. E. A., and something of that sort has been badly needed. Several months ago I commented on the lax way in which R. E. A. work was being done, both as to materials and the type of labor employed, and was taken to task by someone in the Washington office of the R. E. A.—but I am still of the same conviction after seeing several more R. E. A. jobs. If this agreement will bring the desired results it is intended to, it will be well worth all the time and money expended. It seems to me as though, through our I. O., it could be extended to cover all R. E. A. work in the U. S.

And maybe some of these sewer contractors and road constructors would stay in their legitimate fields and leave electrical contractors to handle these jobs.

Here in this territory I am reliably informed the local light company is sending out women solicitors to go to a farm house and lay out the job, tell Mrs. Farmer what she should have in the way of electrical apparatus and how many outlets should be in the home. No use for architects or experienced electrical lay-out men any more. "Sell the apparatus, put the load on the line, cut the outlets, and use cheap material," is the slogan of the utilities.

See a comment in the May WORKER quoting "Hank" Rawlings. That name brings back memories of Mobile and Paducah. Work slow around here, but seems to be quite a bit up the state. This local has men on jobs at LaFayette and Indianapolis and many thanks for their help in calling on us for men, also a couple of the boys in E. St. Louis, thanks to L. U. No. 309.

Our new agreement just signed. Same wages, \$1.37 1/2. Not many changes except clause which provides that every fourth man on the job be at least 50 years old. Brother Wegener, of the I. O., was in town to finish up the contract, and many thanks to him.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Perhaps it wasn't noticed by many, but I missed writing a letter for the May WORKER. There were a couple of reasons for this omission—first I wanted to give others a chance—but more especially I wanted to find out what the reaction would be towards my April letter regarding our pension benefit plan.

Considering the fact that the press secretaries had only a few days' time between receiving the WORKER and writing their letters, I am more than grateful to learn that the

READ

- Black reaction in Minnesota—a warning, by L. U. No. B-160.
- Progress in San Francisco, by L. U. No. B-202.
- About the permit system, by L. U. No. B-763.
- Pensions—question of interest, by L. U. No. B-18.
- The trade is of professional status, by L. U. No. B-309.
- Local Union safety campaign, by L. U. No. 659.
- San Jose goes forward, by L. U. No. 332.
- "The King is coming," by L. U. No. 348.
- Missouri mobilizes, by L. U. No. B-1.
- New local makes bow, by L. U. No. B-1040.
- Massachusetts fight for state electrical law, by L. U. No. 104.
- Another Seattle man passes, by L. U. No. B-77.
- Cross-section of national life revealed by our alert correspondents.

guess those days are gone, too. Wish all my good old time fishermen friends could be along on the trip, especially Dutch Krause, of Detroit. I could always beat him fishing and would like to prove it again after 20 years.

Good-bye now.

J. W. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

This month we were greatly honored by receiving a personal letter from one of the real old timers, none other than the now famous writer of those fascinating "Casey" stories, "Shappie." We were surprised to learn that Shappie is up in years for we had pictured in our minds an active sort of middle-aged wire jerker, but one could never tell from reading those stories of his, although Shappie did have some of his characters carrying on in an old time manner. We kind of envy you, Shappie, for we notice that you can pound a mean typewriter while our tedious efforts are confined to long hand, and how we do hate to write on these hot days. When we get around to it, Shappie, we'll drop you a line in appreciation of your letter. Forgive us for our procrastination.

As you may have noticed when we run short of material we sort of carry on a review of these pages, but can one devote his time more usefully than this? One can find subjects ranging from deep politics and science to the type of humor that interests the average garden variety of wire jerker. From the sublime to the ridiculous—almost.

Before we forget we wish to express our appreciation to Local No. 98 for the grand way they received and treated the boys of No. B-28 while in their midst. A case of tit for tat or reciprocity, if you want it that way.

Thanks for them kind words, Brother Marks of No. 349; tell Chris and the rest of the boys same to them and hope we have enough work to bring them up for a longer spell.

And that newcomer, Brother L. O. Lofquist, of No. 483, Tacoma, shows that he can swing a pen, or is it typewriter, for his initial effort. The pickers in that local knew what they were doing.

What makes interesting reading is to come across the letters of old timers trying to give each other that "remember way back when stuff." Did you read that one from the scribe of No. 728 to our famous ace of the pen, "Bachie?" Well, read in last month's issue and then follow up Bachie's reply, it'll wind up as a sort of Winchell and Bernie tiff, we'll bet.

We note where a couple of the boys turned inventors, and the boys really have something there when they mention something about overhead intersections for trackless trolleys, or, what it really is, a system or devices for carrying conductors across one another in a more simple manner than is being done at the present time. From the looks of the terrific conglomeration on some of the streets where these vehicles operate there is plenty of room for improvement. In keeping with the trend of the weather which calls for lighter and cooler and briefer efforts and clothes we finally conclude.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

After much dickering back and forth, the first unit of Newark's low-cost housing program has gotten under way. Ground has been broken on the Pacific St. site, and now all we have to hope for is the speeding up of the other projects. With very little other work in sight and the boys slowly drifting

home from their vacation (the six-hour day makes it seem that way) in New York City, the housing work will help us and business in the city.

The agreement committee reports progress in their negotiations with the contractors. As instructed, they are standing pat on the request for a six-hour day, 30-hour week. But when the final showdown comes on this vital point in the agreement, it will be up to the boys to stand by their guns. It is the only sound and workable solution to the unemployment problem and it will go far to create the feeling of good-will among the boys. Calling a man Brother is all right; but if there isn't any bread upon the table for the Brother's family, the word, Brother, doesn't mean much. Words without action are worthless.

Just about the most important thing hereabouts right now is the coming election. Rumors of who is running and for what are flying thick and fast. It will all break out to the surface with the nomination of candidates at the first meeting in June and this copy may be out in time for election day, June 22. If it does, I hope the boys decide to vote not for some purely selfish interest but with a thought in mind for the general good of the organization. It wouldn't be a bad idea if each and every one of us gave ourselves a vote to elect our individual selves a committee of one, bound to take more interest in the business of the local and do our share to promote its well-being. It is not enough to elect officers every two years, and then sit back and see if they will do their jobs of administering the affairs of the union in a manner satisfactory to all of us. It makes no difference who is elected; what matters is whether or not we do our share to make their work easier through the cooperation of the rank and file. Be ready to back the officers in their efforts in our behalf. Pat them on the back when they have con-

structive ideas to offer and at the same time let them know when they have made a mistake. In short, if we are to reap the more abundant fruits of organized labor, a unity of purpose is indispensable to that end. And that is everything for the common good.

As usual the greatest interest centers about the job of business manager. He seems to be the key man in the local union and all men turn to him for the solution of the union's problems. He is supposed to embody all the virtues and attributes we wish we had and too often lack. He is supposed to have the courage to rule with an iron hand. Yet, if he does he is accused of wanting to be a dictator. On the other hand if he tries to follow the varied wishes and desires of the individual members and pressure groups (we have them, you know) he is up against a clashing of views and opinions and therefore, apt to get nowhere. Then again, if he throws everything to the winds and is guided only by his conscience and does what he thinks is right, he has no assurance that his efforts will be appreciated and rewarded by reelection to office. All in all, it is a tough job and it is too much to expect a man to sacrifice himself for others. The job can be made easier for a man by the full-hearted cooperation of the membership. Again, if we are to reap the fruits of organization, let us get behind the man and let him know that he has our full and heartiest support.

It is the opinion, often expressed by many members, that business managers should not be elected. And there is sound logic behind that opinion. If the executive officer of a labor union is to do his best work, he should be free of local union politics. Some day we may work out a system or plan of appointing men trained for the work and subject to directions only from a central point such as the International Office. Policy and procedure will be, then, standardized and national in character. Big business does it to its advantage, so why can't we do the same?

While plans aren't ready yet, the entertainment committee will soon get busy on the third annual outing. There's our chance to show how united we are by resolving to be there to enjoy the fun and comradeship of the boys, rain or shine.

Brother Phil Strubbe is pretty sick, I hear. Let's hope he comes around soon. Brother Harry Flammer is up and around after a long stretch of sickness. Brother Seegers' chicken farm is coming along nicely, and anyone needing fresh eggs and poultry can get no better than Jack has to offer. Brother Bill Dunne is still caning chairs and selling belts and fuse pullers. Don't forget good old Bill, the champion snipper of them all. Brother Sam Portnow, chief at the Hahne's Store, a link in the Associated Dry Goods chain and 100 per cent union store, has a nice layout to supervise. Although there isn't enough space for all the pictures of the equipment at the store, I hope the Editor finds enough room for a picture of Sam and one of the boards his crew shines up so well.

The thought for the month is: Forget others' faults by remembering our own. It isn't how much the other fellow does to tear down the organization that counts but how little we do to build it up.

EMIL A. CIALELLA.

L. N. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

As this is being written thousands of employees of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company are mourning the death of their co-worker and superintendent, Bert R. Shutt. In every town and village in western Washington from the Canadian border to the Oregon

line scores of workers knew Mr. Shutt as a true friend and fair executive. It has been said that every worker's troubles were Bert's own burden and the least in his family of employees was as great to him as the most important; also, that he was a man who could be counted on in an emergency to see that the work was carried out smoothly and with the maximum degree of safety for his men, and that it would be difficult for the organization to adjust itself to his absence.

The writer worked with Bert Shutt in 1908 for the old Seattle Electric Company. We were on a three-man service wagon. "Daddy" Dick was teamster. He drove what I believe was the original old gray mare made famous in song and legend. Bert carried the orders. When he was asked why he tried to do all of the work he would say, "I am getting climbing wages, not looking wages." Mr. William Dick, known throughout the West as Billy Dick, who is now in charge of transmission for the power company, was then city foreman. We were young, life was beautiful, Bert was a grand partner to work with and a born executive.

Bert discovered early in life a fundamental principle in handling men—a principle that Dale Carnegie emphasized in his book, "How to Win Friends and Influence People." That principle is that you can't make a man do a thing that he doesn't want to do. You can point a gun in a man's face and make him give you his money but he does it because he would rather lose his money than his life. A workman can be driven by fear of losing his job to work under any conditions, but remove the gun of the highwayman, or the fear of the boss and the man will change his mind. Bert used to say, "Give a man sincere appreciation for—not WHAT he does, but for what he TRIES to do, and he will go through fire and water for you."

Mr. Shutt was a man of deep character. He believed in the moral re-armament of the individual as a solution of our economic problems. A return to the truths—honesty, purity, unselfishness and love—can build the world of tomorrow on a sure foundation. Surely there must be a niche in the Hall of Fame



BROTHER SAM PORTNOW

of L. U. No. B-52, is electrical chief at Hahne's big department store in Newark, which is 100 per cent union.



BERT R. SHUTT

late superintendent of Puget Sound Power and Light, who came up from the ranks of electrical workers, is mourned by L. U. No. B-77.

reserved for one whose name is enshrined in the hearts of thousands of union men and associated with kindness, understanding and self sacrifice.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

At the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers' Convention, held on April 22 and 23, 1939, at Newport, R. I., the delegates voted to have a testimonial dinner in honor of International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney, who has completed 25 years' service as representative and vice president of the Brotherhood.

A committee was appointed composed of Walter J. Kenefick, international representative, from Springfield, Mass.; George H. Cottell, business manager at Fall River, Mass.; Sam Donnelly, business manager at Worcester, Mass.; Ernest L. Forrest, business manager at Lynn, Mass.; John F. O'Neil, business manager at Lawrence; L. Dupee, of Lowell, Mass.; Richard Malo, of Northampton, Mass.; George Lord, business manager at Providence, R. I.; Bart Saunders, business manager of Local Union No. 104, Boston, Mass., and John J. Regan, financial secretary, Local Union No. 103, Boston, Mass., and it was decided to have the testimonial dinner at the Bradford Hotel in Boston on Saturday, June 24, 1939, at 6:30 p. m., at which time International President D. W. Tracy and International Secretary G. M. Bugnizet and other international officers will be present.

A meeting will be held at the Bradford Hotel, prior to the dinner, on Saturday, June 24, at 2 p. m., at which time all present will have an opportunity to hear addresses by International President Tracy and International Secretary Bugnizet. The committee has been assured of the presence of Governor Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, and Mayor Tobin, of Boston, perhaps the youngest mayor in the country; Ken Taylor, A. F. of L. secretary; Jim Moriarty, commissioner of labor and industries, and a host of other city and state officials.



International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney's 25 year record of fair dealing honored at banquet of Massachusetts State Electrical Workers Association.

Every one of the 80 local unions in the New England States has received 10 tickets and the committee is making plans to provide for over 1,000 people. The committee also expects many officers and members of the New York State local unions to be present.

A short resume of the man we will honor is as follows:

International Vice President Charles D. Keaveney is the exponent of honesty, industry and truth. He has never tried to get anything for nothing. In the common round of daily duty, full of the opportunity for the exercise of his best powers at their best, whatever his head, heart or soul finds to do, he does it with his might, thoroughly well, for the common good. As he has always done, so he will continue to do. Knowing the man as we do, we are sure of that. He has lived his private life with credit to his family, his friends, his business associates and himself. His 25 years of service to the Brotherhood have proved his solidarity of character and the capacity and the disposition to serve humanity. It is a record of conscientious, efficient service—of work well done.

He thinks straight. He acts right. His judgment is sound. He serves his fellowman first, himself last.

We can say of him what we have said of few others. He has walked the heights in the service of labor, where the lights beat the fiercest, and there is no flaw in his armor and no stain upon his shield. His public life has been, is, and always will be, as spotless as a star. Such a man can be trusted because he has always been trusted and has never failed.

Because of the great demand for tickets, returns must be in not later than Thursday, June 22. No requests for tickets will be honored after June 22. Kindly make all returns as promptly as possible to John J. Regan, Local Union No. 103, 665 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Let us put this testimonial over with a bang, to prove to International Vice President Keaveney the high esteem in which he is held by the members of the Brotherhood.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local Union No. 104 marches on. Again she is making plans for another attempt to have her members come under a state electrical license law. She can find no valid reason why her members should not be licensed, and on the other hand, there are many good motives as to why they should be. And so she is not letting this last defeat deter her one bit from trying to get for her members this legislation which they need and should have.

As you recall, our last license bill, presented to a senate committee in March of this year, met with little or no opposition by the committee. The proponents made such a perfect presentation of their case that the surprise would have been the rejection of the bill by that group. One would think that a measure, recommended by a senate group, would make it most favorable to a legislative body to whom it is passed on. But somehow or other the opposite is usually the case, with the result that, to the average citizen, the ways of our lawmakers are difficult to understand and almost past finding out. However, Local Union No. 104 and her sister locals in Massachusetts are agreed that a license law, covering men working on high voltages, is a good law and should be

on our statute books, and they will never rest until it is there.

It might be of interest to state right here one or two of the objections offered by the opponents to such a bill as ours. Of course, both company officials, company lawyers and company unions argued that company rules and regulations took far better care of their men than the most excellent license law ever could, so why clutter our state statute books with needless laws? The answer to this statement is so obvious that it need not be mentioned. They argued again that as a safety measure the bill had no value, that if the thought of the loss of the job, the hardship on the wife and family or the injury of oneself did not make one play safe on the job, why, nothing would. But we tell them to ask the man who carries a license card and be surprised at his answer. They tell us again that such a law would work a hardship on the workers because it would stop them from doing each other's work. We ask you to think of that and grin. Too much supervision is another of their objections. It is enough to have an official of the company overlook your work and method of doing it rather than a state inspector also. The examination such a law would require would be too difficult to meet and therefore would bar good men from this type of work. Let me say right here that our bill provides a license free from examination to all men who have been on these jobs three or four years. Some even thought that the \$3 license fee and the \$1 renewal fee each year would be a heavy burden on the pay envelopes of the men.

And so the opponents argued before the committee. Some of their objections were utterly absurd and others raised out of pure ignorance of the intent and purpose of the bill. And all of them of no real detriment to the bill. Let me ask very seriously that if the defeat of our bill did not lie in the objections of the opposition, can you not guess just what or who did cause its defeat?

But before these words multiply too much let it be stated right here just why this letter is written and the message it has to convey. Local Union No. 104's worthy president, Howard Litchfield, thinks that the one great weakness of the bill is that it is the only one of its kind in the Brotherhood. That the electrical workers in Massachusetts seem to be the only ones seeking this kind of legislation. And he rightfully asks, why? Why is there not a bill like ours in the legislature of every state in the Union? Electrical workers need this kind of a law and they can have it if they work unitedly for it. President Litchfield urges you to get busy on this matter. Help the electrical workers in Massachusetts to put across their license bill by putting across a license bill of your own.

H. A. HAMACHER.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

As per instructions of the executive board of this local I was asked to get a letter in the June issue of our official JOURNAL, so here goes.

In my last letter to the JOURNAL the writer stated that the officials of Local No. B-3 called for 15 men from here, so we gladly sent them pronto. The writer being one of them wishes at this time to state that the entire membership of Local No. 106 greatly appreciates the favor that Local No. B-3 conferred on them. It certainly was a godsend to the men that went as well as those who remained at home,

as this local has been very hard hit with unemployment. Now that nearly all the boys are back (two remaining) and most of them are working, they naturally are telling how well they were treated by the members of Local No. B-3 and members of other locals that they were thrown in contact with. It is certainly things like this that cement the friendship and brotherly love of this great Brotherhood of ours, and it makes the unorganized sit up and take notice.

Our thanks to Brothers Kirkman, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Hugh Morgan and Mr. Crimens, personally, as these were the men who took care of our members. More power to Local No. B-3.

Another thing that struck us very forcefully was that L. U. No. B-3 has put into effect and carried on successfully for about two years is the six-hour day, five-day week as an aid to employment. It gives four men work where only three worked before. Now if all the locals in our Brotherhood will try to do the same it won't be long until we bring back prosperity.

No doubt there will be hundreds of members from various parts of the country who will visit the World's Fair this summer. They certainly should not pass up visiting the officers of Local No. B-3; it certainly will be a revelation to most of them.

One of our members met with a fatal accident after being in New York about five weeks. He fell from the twelfth story of the hotel he was staying in. His remains were shipped home and he had a very large funeral. His name was Arthur K. Carlson.

Now that the referendum is out for a special convention here's hoping that it is carried, because it is about 10 years since we have had one. There naturally are changes in our constitution that should be made to keep abreast of the times and put our International where it belongs, as the most aggressive union in the country.

This local is alive to what is going on in our vicinity and we are fighting to maintain the conditions that we have had for years and striving to make them better, but every time

our organizer comes here we are ruled against and it naturally makes us feel sore to have our conditions made null and void.

"MAC."

L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

In our April letter to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL we foresaw the passage of a vicious anti-labor bill sponsored by the Associated Industries of Minneapolis and backed by the Stassen Republican machine.

The old saying, "They can't do that to us," has again proved to be—just a saying. The Stassen Labor Relations Bill passed the legislature the day before adjournment and was signed within a few days by the governor. Last fall in his campaign Stassen promised the workers of Minnesota everything from soup to nuts. Once in office, he behaved like all boss politicians. He gave the workers the worst sort of scab-or-starve bill.

Briefly, here are the major provisions of the Stassen anti-labor bill:

1. Appointment by Stassen of a labor conciliator for a four-year term at a salary of \$4,500.

2. A union must give a 10-day written notice before negotiations with employers, and before strikes.

3. In industries "of public interest," Stassen can appoint a commission of three to investigate the situation. No strike can be called for 30 days in such industries.

4. It is unlawful to strike in violation of the waiting period, and unlawful to hold a sit-down strike.

5. It is unlawful to practice union solidarity and to join the picket line of another union unless a majority of those picketing are employees of the struck plant.

6. It is unlawful to interfere with a vehicle or driver when neither is a party to a strike.

7. It is unlawful for a union or union organizer to attempt to compel anyone to join a union against his will, etc.

These are the major provisions of the Stassen bill. No wonder it was supported by the

organized bosses of the state, the fascist Silver Shirts, and the fink "Associated Independent Unions," a company union outfit supported by the employers.

To add insult to injury, Governor Stassen induced a union man—Lloyd J. Haney, president of the St. Paul Typographical Union—to so far forget his union principles as to accept the post of state labor conciliator and administer the Stassen slave Act.

Organized labor is in no mood to take the Stassen attack lying down. On April 30 the executive boards of all the A. F. of L. unions affiliated with the Minneapolis Central Labor Union met in special session and adopted unanimously a bill denouncing the Stassen law and Lloyd Haney, its administrator. Four days previously the Minneapolis Central Labor Union had passed a strong resolution against the boss anti-union measure.

The Minneapolis resolution reads in part:

"* * * Whereas, the provisions of this law and its intent are obviously aimed at the crippling and ultimate total destruction of the entire state labor movement and if made effective, as is the evident intent, will place all labor unions under the yoke and into the complete domination of the reactionary Republican Stassen state machine, and

"Whereas, we declare the objective and machinery of this law as being against the fundamental principles of the trade union movement and the civil liberties of the workers, and declare ourselves unalterably opposed to this law, and

"Whereas, a member of organized labor has been appointed by Governor Stassen as administrator of the act and who is charged with the enforcement of this vicious anti-labor measure, and

"Whereas, any trade unionist who attempts to act in the capacity of administrator and who attempts to enforce the provisions of the present Minnesota Labor Relations Act will be forced to violate all principles and practices of organized labor and will be ultimately compelled to disregard his pledge of loyalty to the American Federation of Labor union movement;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT THE MINNEAPOLIS CENTRAL LABOR UNION IN REGULAR MEETING ASSEMBLED THIS 26TH DAY OF APRIL, GO ON RECORD AS BEING OPPOSED TO ANY AND ALL MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS ACTING IN THE CAPACITY OF ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MINNESOTA LABOR RELATIONS ACT OR IN ANY MANNER LENDING AID TO THIS REPUBLICAN ATTEMPT TO SMASH THE MINNESOTA TRADE UNION MOVEMENT."

The Minneapolis Central Labor Union has also addressed a request to the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee that it come to Minnesota and investigate the circumstances surrounding the introduction and passage of the hated Stassen Act.

The union movement will attempt to have the anti-labor Act declared unconstitutional, an undertaking that is admittedly difficult because of the anti-labor bias of the courts.

On May 10 the Minneapolis Central Labor Union passed a motion that any union having difficulties with an employer must first consult the policy committee of the Central Labor body before approaching Stassen's conciliator.

In the few weeks since it has been in effect, the Stassen Act has already proved to be a real weapon in the hands of the bosses against the building trades unions. Under the anti-labor Act, company unions have the same status as bona fide workers' organizations. A local oil company has contracted with the



MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 26 EMPLOYED ON NEW ADDITION TO GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., H. P. FOLEY CO., INC., ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Left to right, back row, standing: R. C. Worch, R. L. Sparrough, Roy Boroughs, W. J. Creamer, H. W. Beall, T. Frank Williams (foreman), J. M. Patterson, Jr. (foreman), C. F. Beall, C. L. Robey, F. J. Noonan, J. B. Cross, M. S. Moreland, Andrew Zeller, T. P. O'Dea, P. P. Oliveri, and E. J. Plarr.

Left to right, front row, sitting: E. W. Rogers, Theo. Wege, A. S. Oliveri, A. W. Statter, E. G. Statter (superintendent), J. M. Frick, B. Motley, A. V. Booth, E. L. Hockman, C. L. Williams and T. A. Noonan.

Note: There are five sets of brothers in the picture, one set being twins (A. S. and P. P. Oliveri).

fink "Associated Independent Unions" to paint its gas stations. When the Painters' Union objected, the finks retorted: "We've got a contract. If you don't like it, go to Stassen."

Inasmuch as the Stassen law provides for a 10-day waiting period before a strike can be called, and inasmuch as many building trades jobs last less than 10 days, one can see what a weapon Stassen has placed in the hands of the employers for use against the workers.

You Brothers in the states where there have not yet been enacted anti-labor laws can learn an invaluable lesson from the experiences of the workers in Minnesota, and in Oregon and Wisconsin. Your state labor movements still have time to enter the political arena on a platform that will block the enactment of such dangerous and vicious labor laws as have been enacted in other states.

The Minneapolis Central Labor Union went on record recently against amending the Wagner Labor Relations Act. While it is felt that this Act is not what it should be, and that it is dangerous in so far as it permits the government far too much latitude to intervene in union matters, it is felt that if organized labor presses for any amendments at this time, the employers through their powerful organizations would also put through amendments which would be greatly to the detriment of the broad labor movement.

G. P. PHILLIPS.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Editor:

In this great democracy we cannot ever expect to have prosperity and economic security until we first have political purification and decency in government, availing honest political and industrial leadership, unrestricted personal liberty and independence. A job for every person who wants to work, affording a decent livelihood and recreations. We should do our best to serve humanity and promote progress. The matter of social welfare is a business problem, as well as a worthy and serious human obligation, of aid in declining life, and must be solved adequately by creative provisional source like any other proposition based on dollars and

cents in civil accordance of the principle of the Golden Rule.

Individual and business profits should not be excessive, ill-gotten or wasted and the same should also apply to taxes. The levying means and ability to pay, and the method of application is also important. There is a limit to everything. The difference in excess between the circle of too much and too little should be fairly balanced and apportioned on the base of need on one hand, and the ability to pay on the other and weighed on the scales of merit in human progress and social justice and distributed accordingly.

There is nothing secure in the whole world, even life itself is uncertain. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word will not pass away." If we really want and believe in the wisdom of social security in old age and retiring pension benefaction at the timber line in life of 60 or 65 years, it is only reasonable and proper that we as a nation should provide the means. As the government security plan for the aged stands now, it is class legislation pure and simple, and as well discriminating in principle, instead of being solely fundamental and general in scope and effect. Because its reward now under the law is technically determined on earning and a job that in many instances does not exist; instead of being based generally on human need and infliction in declining life, age—citizenship and other fair requirements of fundamental essentials of the principle involved, without any pauper distinction, or technical evasion, uniform and general in scope and effect, the scheme is totally inadequate in principle and effect. It is more like a political transfusion and fails to cover the aged situation completely, or correctly. There is a difference between a private enterprise, and a public institution. What seems to be right in one is apt to be wholly wrong in the other. Watch out. Stop—look—listen and think.

Locally

Business and work in general are at the lowest ebb at this point that we have felt in the last 10 years. Although, you can never tell what might happen over night that will prove electrically beneficial here or elsewhere. At least we will not stop trying. We have capable and efficient journeymen, under the circumstances who are ready and willing to migrate and toss their kite in any direction, at a beckoning call to our chief of staff. Up to the moment I have not received my copy of the JOURNAL for the month of May and, therefore, feel at a disadvantage.

Press reports show that the scale committee of the anthracite coal operators and United Mine Workers are in accord on their new agreement for the next two years as far as their present differences are concerned. Our fair city is the heart of the hard coal region.

It appears from all accounts that our own Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor Convention, held May 10-13, inclusive, at Philadelphia, was a great success. I trust that the local scribes of the village of Brotherly Love or some other person will have a comment on the matter. Brothers Gene Burke and Charles Ransom

were in attendance and represented our local.

I had a letter recently from Brother Willard F. Barber, at Rozelle, N. J. He states among other things that his chronic physical ailment is very severe at this particular time and no available means for medical attention at hand. He is a very deserving Brother and has my sympathy, and I trust things will come around to his advantage.

Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood,

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

This will be the first attempt for some views and news from Local Union No. 200 in quite some time, and hope it will meet with the Brothers' approval, here, there and everywhere.

Spring has finally come to upon the hills of old Montana, and we are none of us sorry. This country has tough winters, as a lot of the Brothers can testify. As one Brother expressed his opinion. "The winters are tough, but think of the coming spring and summer and the fishing." And I must confess there is a lot of truth in his words, for if anyone can beat the fishing in Montana, I've got to be showed. I was "borned" in Michigan. Years ago hunting and fishing there was par excellence, but nothing to compare with Montana. So, Brothers, if you are planning a trip this summer on your vacation, let's be seeing you, and we can tip you off, and be glad to see you, to boot.

Some of the Brothers have put in an appearance here occasionally. Red Laftus visited us, also Walt Dahl, and he is still here, sojourning on the city for a few days.

Where is Herbie Joiner, Charlie Klunk, "Smokey" Meeks, Otto Hill and all the old "liners" that used to visit us?

Work is not picking up around here, as this town is dependent on the A. C. M. Smelter and though there has been a cut, the most of us seem to stay on the seniority list.

Some R. E. A. jobs coming up around Dillon and Sunriver County in and around Billings and Great Falls in the near future.

Just a word of warning to you Brothers, in hopes this may avert a tragedy which occurred here during the sadness of losing our beloved Brother Genardini.

Local Union No. 200 carries \$500 additional death insurance, paid by the members by special assessment. When we came to straighten out his affairs for his wife and for his four-year-old son, we found he had paid for two years and never applied or filled out his \$500 insurance policy. Can anything hit a Brother more where he lives than something of this nature?

So, Brothers, look into your affairs of this nature and profit by these words from a Brother who has seen a tragedy, not alone because of the loss of this Brother, but to his family, who had faith in him, and he did not take the necessary steps to provide for their welfare.

JOSEPH F. MEEK.

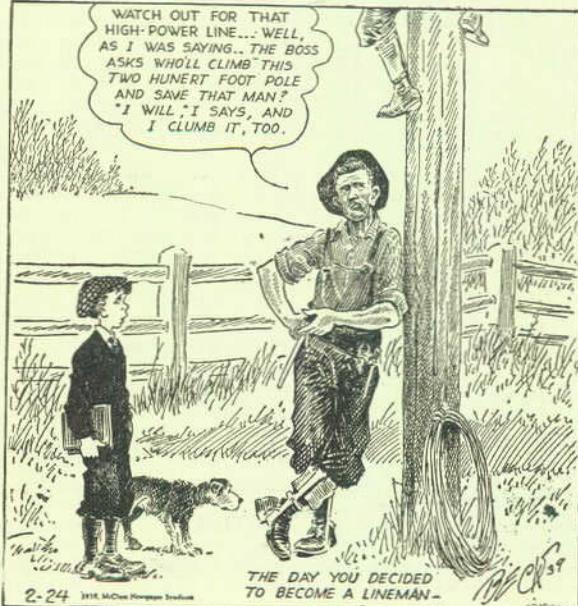
L. U. NO. B-202, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

Many months ago I was instructed by the local to appoint a press secretary, but so far have not found a member who wishes to serve in this capacity, so I will endeavor to assume that duty myself, with the thought that some member will see how simple the work of a

CAPTIVATING CAREERS

By Beck



Courtesy New York Post

press secretary is and will volunteer his services.

There have been many developments in the local union since January, 1938, when Local Union No. 151 amalgamated with Local Union No. B-202.

Under the able direction of Brother Charles Rohrer, who acted as business manager until recently, Local No. B-202 has made very fine progress, although there still remains much to be done on behalf of our membership. Brother Rohrer recently resigned as business manager, and most of our members feel that this is a loss to the local. I understand that he has returned to his old stamping grounds in Bakersfield. "Good luck, Charley, and we hope that the change of climate will result in improved health."

Brother Marvin Larsen, who was Charley's assistant, has assumed the duties of business manager and financial secretary for the present, and all members are urged to give him their hearty cooperation.

By the way, why is it that members who mail in checks to pay their dues make them payable to "Rohrer," "Pickle" or "Larsen?" If they will make them payable to their local union and not to any individual, for instance "Local Union No. B-202, I. B. E. W.", such action on the part of members will contribute to the efficiency of the office. I imagine that various other locals experience the same thing.

We realize that perhaps many members look in the correspondence columns for information regarding the respective locals. In this letter I will not attempt to give much information, as we have at present nine units, and expect to add two more, and if complete information was written here we would be monopolizing the columns of the JOURNAL.

Our outside unit, linemen, station construction men, utility employees, etc., last year enjoyed a good run of work on the Bay Bridge catenary work, three converter stations connected with it; some work on the World's Fair, and various street lighting jobs. Since the first of the year there has not been much work in this line, and many of the boys in the contract field have taken travellers.

Many members of our outside unit are employees of the City of San Francisco. After about eight years of "study" the city dads agreed on salary standardization, in relation to civil service employees. As passed by the board of supervisors the standardization would help to improve the salaries of our members employed by the city. However, the very people who proposed standardization in the first instance, the Downtown Association, Chamber of Commerce, et al., are now opposed to it. Could it be that these highly patriotic organizations are opposed to the working man receiving a just wage?

During construction of the bridge, we were flooded with requests for employment by non-union men. Many of these we remembered as men we asked to join the local, when they were working for various unorganized utilities. They did not get permits from us to work under our jurisdiction, but were told if they could get jobs in any of the unorganized utilities we could then accept their applications. This holds good for present employees of such companies. If they make ap-

plication now, we will, no doubt, accept them, but not after they become unemployed.

Our radio and broadcasting units are doing fine work, and gaining in membership every day. Many of these are now employed on the fair. Unemployed non-union radio men are trying to become members in order to get work on the fair, but we do not give them much encouragement, as many of them were previously employed in radio shops we were trying to organize, but would have nothing to do with the union at that time. We would rather give the benefits of this organization to those loyal members who stuck when the going was tough. There are many radio shops in San Francisco which are not organized, and we are willing to accept the employees of these shops as members, now, and we do not want them to think they can use us for an employment agency later, unless they join now. However, Local No. B-202 is a union and not a mere employment agency.

We notice in the I. B. E. W. News that Emerson Radio is unfair. We have felt this unfairness for some time. In fact Emerson is in unfair competition with Remler Radio which is O.K. with our radio manufacturing group in San Francisco. We are asking all of our members not to patronize Emerson Radio.

Our switch and switchboard group is negotiating a new agreement with the switch and switchboard manufacturers in San Francisco. This group is having difficulty in establishing decent wage scales, due to the fact that lower scales are paid in various other parts of the country. We feel that this condition can be relieved if members of the I. B. E. W. make a determined demand for the I. B. E. W. union label on all switch equipment that they are called upon to install.

Our group known as phonograph operators and service men is making speedy progress in organizing. These men service electric coin-operated phonographs, located in taverns, restaurants, etc. All labor is asked to demand our union label on these machines, and refuse to patronize it if the label is not displayed thereon. As you may be sure it is scab-operated if the label is not in evidence.

Well, I almost wrote a book at that. I hope that we will be able to have a press secretary in a short time who will send regular contributions to the columns of our JOURNAL.

G. L. PICKLE.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

This is the busy season here for the ants with so many picnics going on, and they must attend them all. The fish are biting, bathing beaches are going full swing, summer resorts crowded, and one-third of our members are on vacations. It's the most peaceful world that I ever lived in. I have in the making an article explaining the new method of pole top resuscitation adopted here, and as per request of Brother Bugniaset, it should be ready for the July issue.

A baseball team was recently organized by the Acme boys, and for the want of a better name they call themselves the Maumee "River Rats." Frank Clark, who George Rogers tells me doesn't like the smoke inspector, is the captain of this team. Recently they challenged the Paris Night Club "Booze Hoisters." The prize, one-half barrel of lager. Both teams appeared at six o'clock. By 6:05 it was decided to split the prize first. The members of the Acme team were Captain Clark, Isal, Chubner, Donahue, Bollinger, Taback, Endicott, Cresswell, Reams and Folk. Ed. Endicott used a basket in right field. The game was called at 8:30 on account of darkness and shortness of beer. Score 86 to nothing in favor of the Paris Night Club, the Acme team

not even getting to bat. It was agreed that the Maumee River Rats get first bat next time, then we will hear of a real score. After the keg was empty and opened, inside was Grandpa Snazzy (C. Nevers) frying eggs. Ed. Warnke says as ball players they are excellent beer drinkers.

After five months in the hospital Brother Ben Blimm, of Sylvania, has had another finger removed, making a total of three. It looks like the staff is playing the old daisy game of he loves me, he loves me not. Anyway, Ben is still laid up for repairs. Brother Homer Wise, also of the neighboring metropolis of Sylvania, has been laid up for several weeks with the old bread basket giving him trouble.

Harold Martin is laid up at this writing with badly mashed toe and torn ligaments received three weeks ago. While helping Mrs. Martin clean house Harold, it seemed, let the end of the davenport accidentally slip out of his hand and onto his foot. Not realizing that his toe was injured he reported for work as usual, but had to be taken home several hours later. But he will soon be back again, I am sure.

Henry Raidon and Ed Stumpmeyer, of the underground department, are still laid up. Ed is sick while Hank is off due to injuries received recently.

Harry Geoffroin, of the street lighting department, has promised to buy a new cap as soon as he hits the numbers. Which form of gambling has such a hold here in Toledo that the numbers salesmen are wearing badges to keep from selling to each other. School children have given up lollipops for the 1,000-to-one chance, on the racketeer's promise that he will pay them 500 to one (IF THEY WIN). It's a new put and take game. Put your money on a number today and take another chance tomorrow. You put, they take.

H. J. Koehler has taken over the job as generalissimo of the trouble department. Hope you soon get used to the hours, Butch, and become a permanent fixture. The party that was scheduled for the members of L. U. No. 245 has been postponed indefinitely, due to the lack of interest of the members.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

It is with great regret that I start my column this month. Brother Don Kibbe has been taken from our midst. He passed away May 13. He was a member in good standing for 14 years. His big and ready smile and cheery greetings will be missed by all the Brothers and any one who knew him. The Grim Reaper has paid our local two visits in the past year and we hope he will be kind to the rest of us.

The trout season has gotten under way here with a bang and all the fishing Brothers managed to get their lines wet, and that is not all. Our president, Joe Pascoe, fell in and it took his wife nearly an hour to help him get out of his waders. John Linn got so excited or tired over a fish that he sat down in the middle of the creek. Now that it is really getting warm here, Joe Pascoe can use the nice new ice box he made.

Work is not very rushing here but our sister locals in the state are helping us to keep busy. Thanks to Nos. 107 and 131. I see by our paper that our governor is going to

NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of C. B. Thomasson, card number 61234, please have him communicate with L. U. No. 301. Important! Last heard of in Shreveport, La.

PROPERTY-LIFE INSURANCE

by Dr. Hans Heymann is published
by Harper & Bros. (price, \$2.50).

milk a cow on the capitol's lawn to start National Milk Week. He can do better than that by putting a stop to Frank McKay's milking the state to the tune of \$92,000 at a time. He got the above amount on the Blue Water Bridge at Port Huron and I see by the papers he is interested in the bridge that is proposed at the Straits of Mackinaw. They will have to give him the bridge at the rate he goes.

I would like to hear from some of the other locals about the help they get from the building trades. When there is any trouble here they expect the wire jerkers to pull off the job first one. But when it concerns anyone else it is a different story. I didn't see an answer from our Brother from No. 134 about Governor Frank Murphy. Maybe he found out he didn't know so much after all. I see by this month's WORKER that any fellow who has contributed to the back page is going to get his picture on it. This is a good way to see what some of the scribes look like.

I think that the proposed convention should be held in some centrally located city, so every one can have a delegate there. Some of us small locals can't afford to send a member to New York or any place at a great distance. By the time this goes to press the nomination of our new officers will be completed so I will let you know next month who they are. Until then just keep smiling and pulling on the old

hickies and fish tapes. I think I will end my column by the name every one is hanging on me. It was started by my side kick, John Linn.

BLACKIE.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

One by one the old timers are retiring from active service, and thereby making more room for the younger members.

In the January JOURNAL we noted the retirement, on pension, of Brother Ted Filia-treau, on November 1, 1938; and now we have to record the retirement of Brother A. E. Yetter.

Brother Yetter was initiated in Memphis, Tenn., in 1906. He came to Minneapolis in 1919, where he deposited his traveling card in L. U. No. 292, of which local union he has been an active, faithful and honored member up to the time of his retirement, having served the local union as president, member of the executive board and also on various important committees.

Brother Yetter is a fixture hanger and one of the best and when it comes to designing, making or assembling fixtures he is more than a journeyman: he is an artist.

Brother Yetter retired on the I. B. E. W. pension at the age of 67 and so, on the night of May 5, the local union threw a retirement

party for him that was a markedly enjoyable affair. The party started about 8:30 and there were some of the Brothers playing cards until nearly six o'clock the next morning. The party was well attended and there was plenty of refreshments in the shape of beer and dutch lunch. During the festivities we presented Brother Yetter with a beautiful gold watch, engraved on the back of which was: "Presented to Brother A. E. Yetter by L. U. No. B-292," together with the date of his initiation and the date of his retirement. We also presented him with the I. B. E. W. emblem ring.

Brother Yetter is the second one of our members to retire on the I. B. E. W. pension. However, we are losing another one of our old timers, through retirement from active service, about the first of July. Brother Guy See is retiring on the city civil service pension at that time. Brother See is old enough to be entitled to the I. B. E. W. pension but due to the circumstance that about 16 years ago when he was temporarily employed in Duluth he was a few days late in paying his dues, or the financial secretary there slipped up on seeing that he got credit for the payment at the right time, he is short about four years of standing according to the I. O. records. Brother Guy See thought his standing was all right until he came to apply for his pension and then he found out that he will have to wait for another four years; which should be a lesson to the Brothers in the I. B. E. W. to be particular about keeping up their dues.

Brother Guy See is a civil service employee, being one of the electricians at the city water works, so the water works employees gave him a farewell party on the night of May 25, at which time they presented him with a 21 jewel Waltham wrist watch in token of their love and esteem. The party was a grand success and everyone had a very good time and spent a very enjoyable evening.

Brother See is the oldest electrician both in years and in point of civil service standing working for the city, as he is what we call a "hold-over" from the time before civil service was established in Minneapolis.

He expects to leave here about the first of July for California, driving through and taking his household goods and belongings with him like they did in the "good old days of the '49ers," only instead of the oxen and covered wagon he is using a one and one-half ton Ford truck and a Dodge car.

His wide circle of friends among the city employees, as well as all the Brother members of L. U. No. B-292, wish him all the possible good luck and success both on his trip and in his new home.

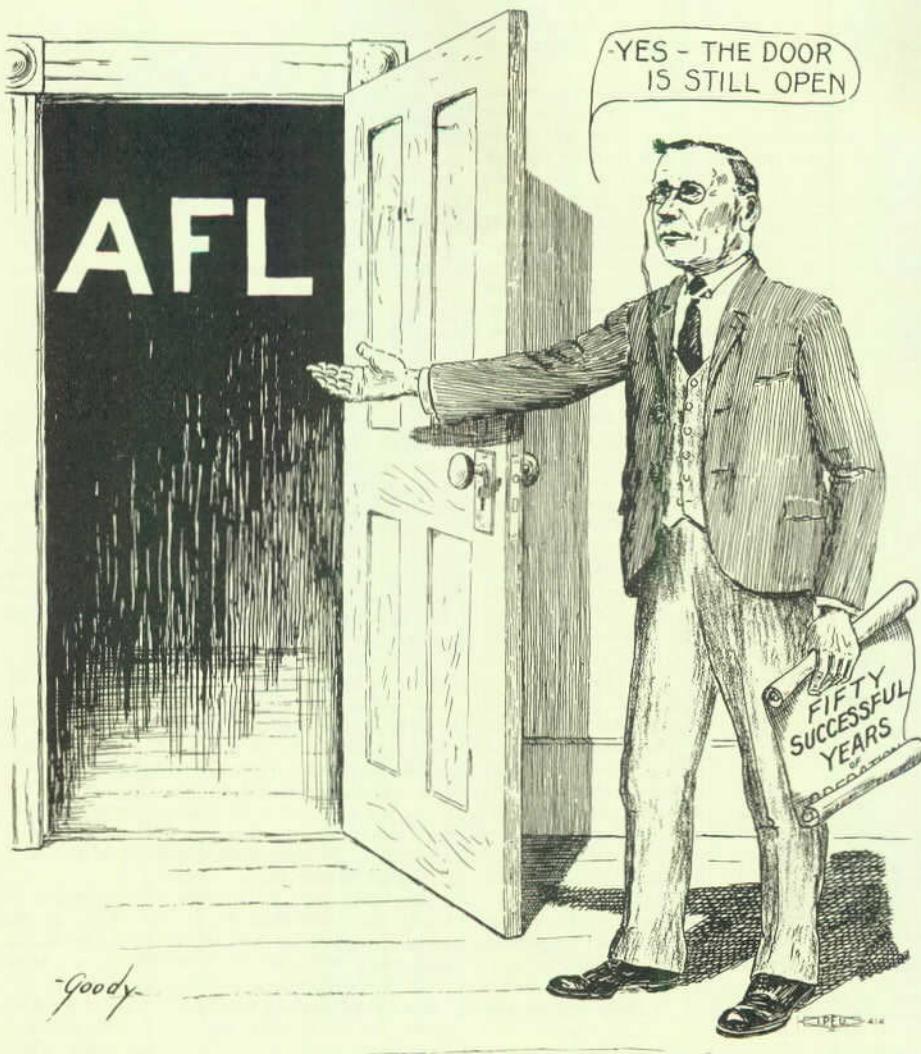
W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Editor:

Will write a few lines to send in with the pictures of the George S. Mepham Paint Corp. Colox (mud) plant which the A. Wallace Van Nort Electrical Co., of St. Louis, is doing. Local Union No. 301 is furnishing the men except the superintendent from St. Louis. The men in the picture are, reading from left to right, back row: Tom Collins, financial secretary, No. 301; Jesse Dolph, helper; Ted Heise, Local Union No. 1, St. Louis, superintendent; Roy McGee, Local Union No. 59, Dallas; O. J. Sapough, Local Union No. 301; A. R. Meisch, business manager, Local Union No. 301, foreman. Front row: C. J. Maunsell, Local Union No. 429, Nashville; L. M. Jones, helper, Local Union No. 301; Fred Scurlock, Local Union No. 301; Charlie Schofield, Local Union No. 59, Dallas.

The plant will start with 647 horsepower



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody

of 440-volt and 600 horsepower of 2,300-volt power. Most of the motors will start in sequence, necessitating much control work, which is all Allen-Bradley. There are five panels of fire controls on the kiln tube. The lighting is all No. 10 wire, and the grounds will be flood lighted. The main switchboard is "union made" by Frank Adam, Local Union No. B-1, St. Louis. The sub-panels are "union made" by Bull Dog, Local Union No. B-1063, Detroit, Mich; Sherduct conduit and boxes by Steel City, Local Union No. B-5, Pittsburgh, Pa.; wire and cable by Habirshaw, Local Union No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y., and Anaconda, Local Union No. B-1096, Pawtucket, R. I. In fact, the job is 99 per cent "union made," steel workers, millwrights, painters, engineers, carpenters, bricklayers, building laborers and electricians.

Austin thin wall conduit is used for the lighting, with Chicago "union label" but no local union number. A number of locals put their local union number on the label, but we could find no number on some of the material and several locals in that town might make it.

This job will finish about June 15, and we hope to have enough work to keep members of No. 301 busy this summer.

The Federal Pen job is lagging at present and the county court house job has just started.

Local Union No. 301 took in its first member in years last meeting, when L. M. Jones, helper, was admitted. Two other applications were referred to the executive board.

A. R. MIESCH.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Editor:

While riding home from work one evening a friendly conversation was in progress and the main topic of discussion was whether the electrical trade should be considered a profession. In Webster's Academic Dictionary we find the word "profession" to be a noun meaning that of which one professes knowledge; occupation to which one devotes oneself.

The thought of the writer is that the electrician, who is employed as such, should take pride in himself to prove that we who are members of the I. B. E. W. are professional electricians. The various local unions through-

out the United States have schools for their members to educate them in the electrical business. We, here in L. U. No. B-309 have for the summer months a correspondence course for members. Surely, there are but few professions more technical than the electrical trade—such subjects as heat, electrostatics, magnetism, mechanics, light, radioactivity, liquids and gases; mathematics from simple to calculus; English and business law.

An electrician must be able to detect the cause of electrical interruption at once and be able immediately to remedy the cause as the loss of time may involve thousands of dollars when production is delayed. Our education continues as long as we pursue our work in the electrical field, for we must acquaint ourselves with each new electrical device and each new piece of electrical equipment as soon as they are placed on the market. We must have coordination between mind and hand, be able to understand what the designer asks for, be able ourselves to design. These are but two of the requisites of the electrician. We must be able to explain our policy, which is also the policy of the International Office, to the employer so that he will understand and approve of same. We must prove to the employer that that which we recommend is not a matter of guess or imagination but correct in all detail and therefore a proof of our ability. To show to all dexterity in the electrical profession must be our goal—we must not become intoxicated with egotism—to promote respect for the by-laws of our local union and the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is but another work in our profession which will result in a better mind for all.

The writer was employed on a government project and had as his inspector a man who was not acquainted with the electrical business but was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. This is the thing we should protest in all instances as it is poor practice. On another project an army officer, who knew nothing of the electrical business, was going to reduce the wages of our men simply because he was an army officer. When the men informed him that they would report this to the business manager he told them that the business manager would not be allowed on the field. Our business manager is a tax payer and the tax payer pays for the wages of this army officer and we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are tax payers who help keep up the training school that this officer went to for his education at no cost to him. We, who are educated to our trade at our own cost, do not take such unfair advantage of the power invested in us. Let me add here that our business manager had no difficulty in gaining admission to the field and has full control of the job.

Ingenuity is a requisite to all employed in the electrical profession as it should be known. Let us not be like others who have authority without knowledge.

There are numerous instances in our daily affairs where employers have asked—"How should this be done?" or "What will we do here?" On one 30 million dollar project the foremen and the men on the project were responsible for the correction of errors in the design and for the electrical equipment and machinery being complete on time at no additional cost. Truly, all answers to all problems affecting the electrical industry must be positive—accurate—exact.

Professional?

JAMES ALTC.

L. U. NO. 332, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Editor:

Since my last letter to the JOURNAL, L. U. No. 332 has signed our new agreement with the contractors, calling for \$1.37½ per hour. We were also successful in having the agreement expire on May 1, instead of February 1, as in our old agreement. We think this was an important point as January, February and March are usually our quietest months here. We were also successful in bringing the contractors together into an association with a labor relations committee which meets with a like committee from our local. Any disputes which may arise between them and ourselves are referred to these committees which attempt to settle them before any great injury is placed on either party. In organizing these contractors we want to thank International Representative Kelly, Business Manager Foehn, of L. U. No. 6, and Bill Varley, business manager of the San Francisco Contractors Association, who addressed an open meeting of San Jose contractors, and I will say that Mr. Varley told the contractors in no uncertain terms that they must play ball with organized labor to function as a successful contractors' association, or contractor as far as that goes. We wish again to thank Mr. Varley for giving us his valuable time without any compensation. If all contractors organizations were represented by such men as he, organized labor would have nothing to fear.

Since our new agreement has gone into effect we found it necessary to amend our by-laws, which amendments have been approved by the I. O. We also are amending our working rules, but some of these affect our agreement, so they have been referred to the labor relations board.

From many of the correspondents to the JOURNAL I read much of poor attendance at local union meetings. Although our attendance is not as good as desired, it is very good, due in a great measure to our by-law in regard to dues. Our dues are \$5.50 per month, but each member is given credit of 50 cents to be applied on dues for each meeting of the local union that he attends. Believe me, Brothers, that brings a lot of them to the meetings.

I see in the April issue of the JOURNAL where Brother MacKay, of L. U. No. 617, is off again. I am very glad to see that he admits that he is the mule, and he said he was going to kick my buggy to pieces. Well, I can't say as the buggy was damaged any, that a little soap and water would not fix. He also told me to go out and get a reputation for myself before I criticized my betters. My conception of a reputation is not what you think of yourself but what others think of you.

Again I want to inform the members of L. U. No. 617 that L. U. No. 332 has no quarrel with them and we are certainly happy that they have as good conditions as they have and we want to congratulate B. M. Crown for the good work he has done. We also want to thank the members and Brother Crown for calling on our local union when in need of men. I also want to inform



On the job constructing the George S. Mepham Paint Corporation's Colox plant with L. U. No. 301, of Texarkana—left to right, back row: Tom Collins, financial secretary, L. U. No. 301; Jesse Dolph, helper; Ted Heise, L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, superintendent; Roy McGee, L. U. No. 59, Dallas; O. J. Sapaugh, L. U. No. 301; A. R. Miesch, business manager, L. U. No. 301, foreman. Front row: C. J. Maunsell, L. U. No. 429, Nashville; L. M. Jones, L. U. No. 301, helper; Fred Scurlock, L. U. No. 301; Charlie Schofield, L. U. No. 59, Dallas.

Brother MacKay that I won't be led into any skeleton-dragging contest but I couldn't let your last masterpiece go unanswered.

L. W. BRANCH.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

"* * * the KING! the KING is coming!
Don't you hear them in the street?"

Listening to the cheers of countless children welcoming their King and Queen on their triumphant tour across Canada my thoughts drift back through the corridors of time and I hear again, like distant echoes, childish voices acclaining in jubilation on other festive occasions. From the archives of memory rush scenes of Queen Victoria's days—the Diamond Jubilee of '97—and the throngs of happy, singing children—"God Save the Queen"—then the coronation of King Edward VII, and the same happy children, a little older, singing "God Save the King." Other children sang "God Save the King" at the coronation of King George V. We, who were no longer children, had scattered to the four winds, but some of us came back again in 1914 and marched off together with the bands playing "Soldiers of the King." Mothers, sisters, sweethearts, wives and even a few children, kissed us good-bye—and the colonel called us "a fine body of men."

The shadows of those childish faces slip out of the past and light up the deep-lined faces of these veterans lined up beside me today. But, alas! so many happy faces of bygone jubilations were of those who did not grow old as we who live grow old—they met death, stark, ghastly, screaming death even at life's golden dawn.

I wonder if anyone called us "cannon fodder" back in '97? Who will dare call these happy, smiling, cheering infants "cannon fodder" today? No! No! God grant them not that—

But here they come! My comrades are cheering, I am cheering, our medals dancing on our breasts, 1914 Stars—Victory medals—"God Save the King."

The band is playing the Veterans Song—

"God save the King!"
That's the song they sing.
'Long live the King!'
Is the nation's loving cry."

The King and Queen have passed. The high priests have done their job well.

H. C. DAW.

**L. U. NO. 363, SPRING VALLEY,
ROCKLAND COUNTY AND
VICINITY, N. Y.**

Editor:

As another month rolls around there is not much to say regarding new jobs breaking. There are a few apartment houses starting, but there are plenty of men to place and these jobs will not make much of a dent in our employment list. Several jobs are pending, one of which is an addition to the power house at the Robert Gair paper mill, Piermont, N. Y. This job should help out considerably if it ever gets under way.

Some of the Brothers are still working in Local Union No. 3's territory, and take it from me they are grateful to the above local for its assistance. As Rockland County is located only some 20 miles from New York City, these boys working six hours per day are home before the Brothers who are employed locally and working eight hours.

I certainly agree with Brother Ciallella,

of No. 52, Newark, that the 30-hour week has been sold to all the Brothers from various locals who have enjoyed its benefits while working in Local No. 3's territory. I sincerely hope that Local No. 52 can put this new agreement over. Here's luck, 52!

There is one thing that I would like to dwell on: The installation of union made materials on the job. Some outside contractors coming into this territory claim that they don't have to live up to this ruling in their own territory, and seem to think that we are enforcing a hardship on them. Today with new companies being added to the list of fair contractors and manufacturers daily, one has to go out of his way to get nonunion materials in most cases.

The Individual and the State

By

ROBERT A. SMITH, L. U. NO. B-3

That history should repeat itself is only natural. Mankind, in spite of its advances in the fields of science, remains fundamentally the same. Under the thin veneer of civilization lie the primitive passions, greed, envy, hate, propelling humanity along the endless cycle of growth, stagnation, decline and oblivion.

Greece saw its own growth and decline from Alexander the Great till eclipsed by the star of Rome, that shone most brilliantly in the time of Caesar Augustus and started to wane after the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The rise and fall of empires demonstrate the fact that all civilizations contain within themselves negative influences that in time lead to their own destruction.

The basic cause of the growth and decadence of past civilizations is the weakening of the individual will and enterprise through the centralization of vast populations in great cities. Man, like the giant Antaeus, grows weaker and weaker when separated from his natural environment by the Herculean arms of commerce and industry.

The progeny of the brave and virile pioneer soon become, in the hothouse environment of city life, insipid and characterless neurotics. The strong individualism of their country-bred sires peters out in two or three generations under the high-gearred pressure and artificialities of city life.

Cities are like boils, drawing from farm, hamlet and village the best blood of a nation. In time they transform this to the putrescence that fills hospitals, asylums and jails.

The very culture of which civilization boasts, augments the process of individual deterioration by supporting these institutions. The savage quickly destroys the criminal or insane of a tribe. The old, when they become too decrepit, are deserted and left to die. This is not due to cruelty. Life in the wild is so full of external jeopardy that internal hindrances must be quickly destroyed in order for the majority to survive.

Civilization thus becomes more and more weakened through the propagating of the unfit, and by the very nature of things the capable individuals, burdened by added responsibilities, have fewer and fewer offspring. The race, in consequence, becomes inferior and is gradually eliminated by stronger and more capable people.

In this age of regimentation, individual worth is held in low esteem and the state is exalted above all; but summing it all up the state is merely a collection of individuals, and all the organizing and regimentation on earth can never replace individual merit.

Brothers, it is for your own benefit to insist upon the I. B. E. W. label on all material and equipment that you handle or install. If you don't support these fair manufacturers, we are defeating our own purpose and goal toward which we are striving, 100 per cent organization of the electrical industry. No time to stop now; let's keep the ball rolling.

Not only should we support our electrical manufacturers, but demand the union label on all goods bought for personal use and consumption.

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has just celebrated its thirtieth anniversary of establishment of the department. Through the cooperation of the affiliated unions this department has a long list of achievements during the 30 years past. The union label, shop card and service button are the trademarks of union workers.

All these emblems stand for American labor standards—higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Shops that display the union label must be patronized if we wish them to remain organized. Demand to see the union label, which assures you that your article was made in the United States of America under fair labor standards.

We should be astounded and shocked at the proposed purchase of South American beef by our navy, as recommended by our President, who claims that Argentine beef is cheaper and of better quality.

If we are searching for cheap products, let's not go outside of our own country to secure them; let's uphold our standard, "Buy American," and above all don't advertise to the world over the signature of our President that our products are inferior. American products are the best in the world, as proven by the fact that they are the most imitated by foreign competition.

Here I am getting excited about these things and only taking up valuable space in the pages of the JOURNAL, but give it a thought, anyway, Brothers. We like support when we ask for it. The union label group has been asking support for three decades and not getting the extensive support that they deserve from their own affiliated Brothers. Let's get behind this movement 100 per cent and look for the label.

CHARLES H. PRINDE, JR.

**L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS,
NEWFOUNDLAND**

Editor:

If this job had been wished on me a little earlier this article would have been forwarded in time for publication in the May issue of the JOURNAL. Better late than not at all, so here goes for the first shot from Local Union No. 512.

On April 14, International Representative James Brodrick arrived in the "paper" town of Grand Falls, Newfoundland, for the purpose of instituting a branch of the I. B. E. W., which, due to the initiative of several of the electrical workers, had already been partially organized.

Saturday night, April 15, the above local union was duly instituted by Representative Brodrick. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Brother J. C. Sullivan; vice president, Brother P. L. Shapleigh; recording secretary, Brother R. W. Sullivan; financial secretary, Brother L. Arnold; treasurer, Brother W. J. Lannon.

On Monday afternoon, April 17, Brother Brodrick and our local committee met the management of the Anglo-Newfoundland

Development Company Ltd., and were very cordially received. The management with its usual kindly consideration for organized labor was pleased to grant full recognition as well as all the privileges now enjoyed by the other local unions, to the new union, for which the members are very grateful.

On Monday evening the officers and members of Local Union No. 512 entertained the visiting delegate at a luncheon at the Cabot House, under the chairmanship of the ever popular veteran, Frank Shapleigh. A toast list was gone through, following which a very glowing tribute was paid the A. N. D. Co. Ltd. by President J. C. Sullivan. During the course of the evening songs were rendered by Brothers N. Lewis, J. LeDrew, E. Burton, R. Griffin, "song birds up North," which were very much enjoyed. An exhibition of tap dancing was given by George Winslow, Jr., the youngest employee in the electrical department, and also by Max Willar. Not being willing to see the younger fellows carry off all the honors, the floor was then taken by the oldest employee in the department, who proved once again the old saying, "A man is only as old as he feels," by tapping it out to the delight of all present in a way that only "Shap" could do. The musical part of the program was ably handled by Brothers R. W. Sullivan (piano), L. Arnold (saxophone), M. Willar (traps and drums), whose performance was greatly enjoyed by all. During the evening we were treated to a very fine speech by Brother Brodrick, who congratulated the members of the new organization on the forward step they had taken and wished them much luck.

It will be seen by the foregoing that Brother Brodrick's stay, although short, was a very busy one, and we are looking forward to seeing him around again in the very near future. Brother Brodrick left town by the west-bound express on Tuesday, April 18, taking with him the good wishes of all the boys.

RONNIE.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

One so often hears the remark from among our fellow union members that "the union should do this" or "why doesn't the union do so and so?" that one often wonders how many of the members of the unions realize just what they belong to. By the attitude of some, one is led to believe that they consider the union as a sort of insurance company and that all they have to do is to pay in their dues and that in return certain individuals, not themselves, are duty bound to see that they receive certain benefits and conditions without any effort on their part beyond the payment of dues regularly. It is this misconception of the trade union that is largely responsible for its

inability to do what these very individuals raise question to.

Let us consider for a moment what a trade union is. A trade union is a union of workers in a given industry or department of industry, formed for the purpose of creating united action to improve conditions in that particular point and therefore it is important to every member of that union to know that the very organization or local to which they belong is only as strong and as influential in improving conditions in that industry as the united efforts of the entire membership make it. A local union of 100 active members can do more for the good of the craft than a local of 1,500 members if only 50 of those members are active workers.

At this time when the friends of capital are striving to change the set-up of the Canadian railroads in such a way as to disrupt the whole foundation of the organizations, it is essential that each member should realize this and get right behind his union himself and not depend on the other fellow, as our opponents are watching closely the activities of the organizations. Believe me, Brothers, when I say that if we expect the present government or the opposition party to lean toward the cause of labor we are sadly mistaken. Our salva-

tion lies in our own hands. Our predecessors had to fight for what organized labor is enjoying today, and the members of the crafts today must be prepared by close contact with each other through the local unions to guard our ideals against the power of capital. For while capital continues to exploit labor and the judicial authorities continue to permit this exploitation of labor, the struggle can be decided only by the stronger, which is either the employer with the power of his capital or by the masses of employees united into one single body by a 100 per cent trade union organization.

The history of the trade union movement shows us that prior to the middle of the last century trade unions were illegal organizations, the employers of labor being influential enough to get laws passed forbidding them to operate. It was only by the united action on the part of the members of these illegal organizations that they were able to bring sufficient pressure on the government of that time to legalize them. I mention this in order to impress on our membership the necessity of united action of all members to uphold our ideals, as the capitalists of today, with few exceptions, still have the same opinion of organized labor as they did in the past, and if the same opportunity arose as they had years ago they would not hesitate to endeavor to have the trade unions declared illegal.

It is therefore obvious that if our organization is to go ahead and if we are to carry out those things that our membership desire us to, each and every member must take an active interest in his local and do his part to make it 100 per cent effective. Don't be a so-called nonconstructive critic, one who will question the activities of the union in the shop but never shows up at a meeting to criticize and offer suggestions. There is very little that cannot be improved and maybe you are the one who can suggest some improvement in your local's activities. Think it over, boys! It's your union, and only you can make it what it should be.

R. W. WORRAKER.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Greetings to all Brothers!

The last two months have been very slack, but there seems now to be some sign of a slight improvement. Most all the boys are getting a few days in now and then. Here's hoping.

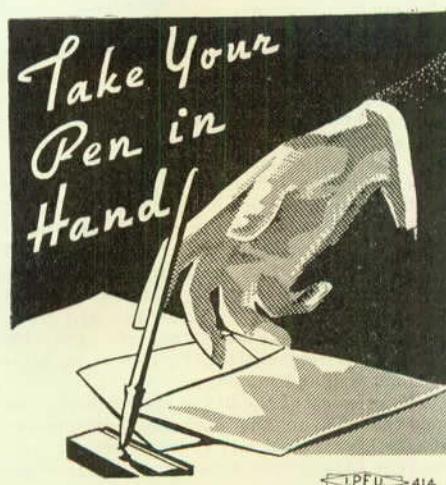
We are now looking forward to our annual picnic, which will be held July 2 this year. Brother Charley Foehn, business manager of Local No. 6, was the originator of these picnics. The first one was held six years ago, under the auspices of the Northern California joint executive board. Members of all the locals in northern California are invited and urged to attend. It's the one time during the year when all Brother wire jerkers can get together.

This year, as usual, Brother Foehn will be acting chairman and our own Business Manager S. E. Rockwell will act as co-chairman. They have arranged an extensive program of entertainment and hope a good time will be had by all. It will be a day for all members and their families to remember.

Especially interesting is the place where this picnic will be held—at the Linda Vista picnic grounds, in the old historic town of Mission San Jose. The original old mission was one of the 17 founded by Father Junipero Sierra. This particular one was founded June 11, 1797, destroyed by earthquake in 1868. Only part of the walls of the old monastery

Attention

Jere P. Sullivan, Acting Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 3, reports that the Bright Light Reflector Company and International Appliance Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., do not employ members of Local Union No. 3. They are manufacturers of Silv-A-King and Broliking Products.



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We want you to have the JOURNAL!

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Local Union _____

New Address _____

Old Address _____

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

are now standing, although there is a parish church on the site which still uses the old bells and baptismal font. It was the first mission reached by trappers coming from the East. These picnic grounds close to the mission are the most popular in our locality and we appreciate the efforts of Brothers Foehn and Rockwell in securing them for our use this year.

If your correspondent from L. U. No. 595 survives the picnic, he hopes to have some pictures of some of the "old timers" to send in when he writes again. Here's wishing "you all" could join us in our fun.

PAT O'BRIEN.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

We have some good news. All of the neon shops are in the union line now. This gives us a 100 per cent rating in the neon division.

Brothers, it sure makes a fellow feel proud to be a member of this union. I believe some of the new members are catching the union spirit. They show it by attending meetings, voting like union men, and best of all, backing up our business manager, Brother Rufus Johnson, who knows his job and does it well.

We have some good wiremen available for out of town jobs now. Brother business managers take notice.

E. W. MCGEHEE.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

On Saturday evening, April 29, Local Union No. 617 celebrated its thirty-first birthday with a banquet and dance for its members and invited guests at the Oak Tree Inn.

This party was attended by about 150 members and guests. Among those present as guests of the local were Brother E. Henderson, president of the San Mateo Building and Construction Trades Council, and his wife; Brother Charles Seafuse, business agent of this council, and his wife; Brother Randall, president of the Labor Council.

Other guests were some of the electrical contractors. Among these were William Klose, of the Klose Electric Co.; Edward Lopes, of the San Carlos Electric Co., and Frank Argo, of the Atlas Electric Co.

Past President Frank Bouret was the toastmaster of the evening and in his usual able manner put it over in fine style. We expected to see Frank sporting a shiner on Monday morning, but it looks like he talked himself out of a bad spot, because he showed up without a blemish. The reason we expected to see the shiner was because he called on his wife to speak over the mike.

Brother "Bones" Pease surprised the most of us by singing some Scotch dialect songs. "Bones" has a fine voice and if there were any radio scouts around we might be hearing by now that he had got a spot on the radio or has gone to Hollywood. In fact, we stand to lose both Frank and "Bones" if we don't look out, for they are both good enough to beat many radio stars that are on the air now.

Another fine presentation was the impersonation of a stage struck 16-year-old girl by Mrs. Crown, wife of our business agent, Jack Crown. Mrs. Crown very ably gave several numbers of this act. Brother Crown should be proud of his family's artistic ability, for his daughter is also a star as a tap dancer, and she gave us some fine numbers.

Toastmaster Bouret called on most of the officers of the local and all of the guests from the Building and Construction Trades

Lines to a Lineman

By

C. A. PENNY, Malta, Mont.

*I saw him scale a lofty pole,
And swing from the airy heights,
Then I knew he was the guy,
Who gave us power and lights.*

*As I stood there upon the ground,
You don't know how insignificant I
felt,
When I saw that lineman clasped
Securely by a tiny belt.*

*Why, I kept getting smaller,
I felt less than a doughnut hole,
As I watched him do acrobatics,
Upon that lofty pole.*

*If I were to try to climb,
I know I'd take a spill,
But for an expert like him,
It's just like going up a hill.*

*His work is play for him,
You never hear him mutter,
While he handles red-hot wires
That spit fire and sputter.*

*He shouts and laughs on high,
And renews the insulation,
While birds upon the opposite pole,
Go in for chatty conversation.*

*For hours he'll stand in midair,
Balanced on his hooks,
I never thought it really happened,
Except in story books.*

*He can dangle from a cross-arm,
Like a pendant from a chain,
And in all weather, he's at home,
Be it sunshine, snow, or rain.*

*He and his pal yell back and forth,
As they toss a wrench or pliers,
They swear like sons-o'-so-and-so's
And call each other liars.*

*Gosh! I think it must be swell,
To be a happy, fresh-air guy,
And mingle with the currents,
While death is hovering by.*

*His life may seem as tough as blazes,
But it is exciting, too,
And that's what we moderns crave,
So why not join the crew?*

*Gee! I wish I were a lineman,
I think it a clever stunt,
So now I'm praying mightily,
Just to become a lineman's GRUNT.*

Council and Labor Council. He put the electrical contractors on the spot, too. All the guests responded with good wishes for the prosperity and success of Local Union No. 617.

The crowning success of the evening was

I. B. E. W. RING The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**



the cocktail that was concocted by the committee. It was a lulu, and I personally think that Brother Frank Oliver and Brother Joe Celloti had a finger in that pie. Anyway, it was as good as the punch that was served by Brother Oliver. Frank must have been near a big wood pile by the size of the stick he had in the punch.

Brother Charles Tunberg, our one and only I. B. E. W. pension member, was also a guest of the local and he sure had a good time.

One of the charter members of the local was present, Brother Paul Farrari, who does not look old enough to have been a member of the local that long.

The committee deserves a lot of credit for the fine time we had and they worked hard to make it the success it was.

Brother Al. Silva, president of the local, was called on to speak and responded with a few well chosen words, as did Brother Crown when he was called on.

Toastmaster Bouret tried to get some of the ladies to come to the mike and say a few words, but was unable to get any to do so.

Brother Scott Milne, our international vice president, was invited but was unable to attend on account of having been called to Portland on business. We would have liked to have had a representative from Brother Milne's office on that date. We are only 19 miles from that office, but it has been a long time since we have had a visit. Hope we get one soon.

At the Building and Construction Trades Council meeting following the party, Brother Henderson from the chair complimented the local on the fine time we had and went on to say that he and his wife had one of the best times that they ever had, and said that this party was one of the best that he had ever had the pleasure to be invited to.

Brother Seafuse also made it a part of his report and expressed his pleasure at being invited.

We had a grand time and all the members who did not attend missed one of the best times that the local ever had.

The evening wound up with dancing to the strains of a good orchestra and was enjoyed by all until the wee small hours.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.

Editor:

We regret the passing of Brother Thomas J. McEntee, who died on Thursday, May 18. He was an employee of Shell Petroleum Corp., at Woodriver, Ill.

Brothers Jarrett, Gates and Grant are still confined to the sick list.

Brother Sam Foreman is now eligible to receive his I. B. E. W. pension.

Brothers Voss, Prullage, Molloy and myself made a trip to Winfield on May 16 to see how the boys are progressing on Dam No. 25 at Winfield, Mo. We were shown around the dam by Mr. Kurtz, who has charge of the permanent electrical work, and with the assistance of Brothers Art Fuess, Louis Voss and H. Gavin our party was all kept together and prevented from falling overboard.

Dam No. 25 consists of one large lock and 17 control gates, and after we inspected the work done by our Brother members, we came to the conclusion that the boys are doing the job in a fine and workmanlike manner.

Anyone who sees Henry Gavin, ask him how they read those electric meters at Win-

field that are installed under the gables of the houses. (Henry, maybe they use a telescope.)

Brother George Newton had a lucky break Saturday evening, May 20. While working on a pole he accidentally got a jolt of 2,300 volts and due to the quick thinking of Brother G. Wittenborn, was pulled loose and landed across a telephone cable, barely missing a fall of 28 feet to the ground. Brother Newton said this is his third lucky break in his career as a lineman. Brother Newton's first words on regaining consciousness was that he was sorry it happened because his accident caused the Carnival Co. a delay of several hours with their service being restored. Well, George Newton, here's hoping your luck continues to hold out, and congratulations to Brother George Wittenborn for his quick thinking in this emergency.

Brother M. J. Oden was appointed electrical inspector for the city of Alton, a position Local Union No. 649 has been working to fill for the past two years. We now have three electrical inspectors in our organization, Brother Guy Richards, electrical inspector at Woodriver, Ill.; Brother J. Venable, electrical inspector for Roxana, Ill., and Brother Oden at Alton. This is a record of which we are indeed proud, and was accomplished only through the wholehearted efforts of the entire membership.

L. A. LUCKER.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

The writer has been appointed by Chester, Pa., Local Union No. 654 as press correspondent and promises articles of interest for our very valuable magazine.

While only in existence for a few months, Local No. 654 is forging ahead in Chester, Pa., area. We are fortunate in having as members of our local some seasoned veterans in the labor movement who are lending their best efforts to those who lack this experience.

Our present officers are a well balanced body, having the zeal and courage necessary in a movement of this kind. At our last membership meeting a unanimous vote was cast in favor of supporting a permanent full-time business agent. Now that this important move has been made, our progress should be even more rapid.

Looking into the future, we are sure that Chester, Pa., Local No. 654 will eventually take its place in line with the other highly respected international groups.

This, our initial letter for your publication, brings our greetings and best wishes to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

L. U. NO. 659, MEDFORD, OREG.

Editor:

A year ago the members of Local No. 659 decided to put on a safety campaign. This decision was caused by an increasing trend toward laxness in safety procedures. First, a safety rules committee was formed and after months of work, time and expense necessary, all donated by the members, a tentative set of rules were completed and presented to the various units for their approval and constructive criticism. Back in committee the rules were revised according to the wishes of the membership and again presented for approval, which was given.

During this time arrangements were being made with the American Red Cross to make available to all who wished to take advantage of it, a course in first aid instruction along

with general methods of accident prevention. At the same time, one half of each educational meeting was devoted to safety work, stressing accident prevention pertaining to electrical work. Gathering momentum slowly, the progress of the campaign was not easily discernible. It continued slow but steady, as was to be expected until later in the year when two members were electrocuted while on duty. It may be truthfully said that these two deaths, needless though they were, have not been entirely in vain, for they instilled into the safety campaign the necessary impetus for speedier and more definite results. How many accidents might have been on the list by now we will never know, but it is a cinch that many accidents have been prevented because the man about to "take a chance" stopped to think about the Brothers who did not come back.

Yes, with a determination fired by the realization that carelessness had cost the lives of two Brothers, the members of L. U. No. 659 really "went to town" with their safety program. To show what has been accomplished, the following facts are taken from the accident statistical report issued by the Public Utility Engineering and Service Corporation. This report is based on "lost time accidents per million hours worked" and gives the comparative standings of 10 different operating companies for January and February, 1939, January and February, 1938, and the five-year average 1934 to 1938. This shows our company, the California Oregon Power Company, including the construction department, placing tenth for the five-year average, tenth for January-February, 1938, and seventh for January-February, 1939. Excluding the construction department, tenth for the five-year average, tenth for January-February, 1938, and eighth for January-February, 1939. For the construction department alone, tenth for the five-year average, tenth for January-February, 1938, and tied for first place with a perfect record for January-February, 1939. In other words, from tenth to seventh, from tenth to eighth and from tenth to a tie for first. These statistics show what can be done through determined effort and willing cooperation. They also show that usually it takes an irreparable loss to force us to face facts as they really are and then do something about it.

With this fine record (of which Local No. 659 is justly proud) as a reward for the effort spent, the members will continue to strive toward the goal of perfection which will always send the men back home after work with body and mind intact—no fingers missing, no wounds showing crimson through the bandages, and most important of all, no one assigned to the task of going down to the little white house on the corner and breaking the news that "Bill" met with an accident and the boys are bringing him home for the last time. If not for our own selves, Brothers, let us for the sake of the mothers, wives and children at home, work safe, play safe, and live safe.

On April 1, 90 days prior to the expiration date of our present agreement, a new agreement was presented to the company for their consideration. Although substantially the same as the one in effect, the new one requests several revisions and changes which will promote greater harmony and increased efficiency for all concerned.

On February 28 a memorandum was presented to the company requesting a wage scale adjustment for the production department. As yet, this matter is still pending conclusive action.

To all the Brothers of the I. B. E. W., L. U. No. 659 extends the wish that you all may

enjoy the coming summer with bigger and better pay checks, bigger and better vacations and safer and saner living. Remember the A. B. C. of safety—Always Be Careful.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The legislature will adjourn within a few days. They may as well never have convened. No constructive legislation has been enacted.

The labor relations bill is in the hands of a committee of the senate and house, who are trying to work out a compromise. The bill will probably die in the committee for this session. Let us work to bury it so deep that it will never appear again.

The politicians are still trying to discredit the electrical license law. The latest effort is being made by the attorney general, who gave the press a report charging that the electrical inspections were a racket and that inspectors were collecting fabulous fees. The charges grew from a letter written to the governor by an inspector whom the board had discharged. The board denied the charges and called on the attorney general for proof, stating they would welcome a full investigation. None has been forthcoming. So—politics!

In a previous letter we wrote of the good fellowship meetings of the local unions of the state and that we hoped these meetings would never be made the purpose of selfish interest. We believe that the meetings should be discontinued now, as that selfish interest has made itself manifest and some rash things have been said and steamrollers talked of. So let the meetings stop now. We want no state councils. We are perfectly capable of running our own local and our policy will continue the same as it has in the past; namely, friendly cooperation with our sister locals.

Our apprenticeship system is now set up and working under the guidance of a capable committee. It is our desire to build these young men in character as well as educate them in the trade. It is our earnest hope that they grow into fine, strong union men.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

I wouldn't care so much about my April letter being a month late, only in the March JOURNAL that dog-gone Ben Marks, the scribe from L. U. No. 349, gave me a ribbing concerning our horse track that blew up in our face, and I wanted to get back at that boy. Well, Ben, I will try to do better next time; I will put two air mail stamps on the next letter, that should make it travel faster. But I still claim that we are going to have some galloping ponies here in Broward County next winter, also expect to see some 728 and 349 Brothers drawing some juicy pay checks on that plant between now and then, and griping about who is getting the most overtime.

Sorry I didn't get to see you and your gang at the inspectors' convention, Ben, but did you ever have any frontal-sinus trouble? I did at the time of that convention, which accounts for my absence. At least that is my alibi and I am going to stick with it. Besides Broward County does not have a single union inspector in any city.

Brothers, am I going to get the pants kicked off me when that scribe Bachie gets in kicking range? That boy wrote me a wonderful personal letter some time in Febr-

ary. I was under the impression that I answered that letter. In looking over some what I thought was dead correspondence I found Bachie's letter unanswered; was my face red? Anyway I answered that letter, pronto, and I am not going to get too tough with that young guy, in fact I am going to do plenty of handshaking (I am also the best handshaker in South Florida, ask anybody); I don't intend to duck the full penalty for this offence, but am in hopes that I can stroke Bachie's fur the right way between now and the time he meets me, so he will at least use light shoes. But I still maintain that no one but Bachie, or an Eskimo, could live in Atlantic City, N. J., in the winter.

Now, on that convention, I think that if you look up the back numbers of our JOURNAL you will find that I was howling for a convention a year and a half ago. I claim we have too many appointive officers that don't know what it is all about. We have not had a convention in 10 years; that year the officers were carried over for two more years by acclamation at Miami, Fla. Since that time they have all been appointed. My local, while a small one, has never had the honor of a vice president's visit in 10 years, but we always have our per capita in. It is time to elect some officers who will realize that the large locals of the district are not the only ones that count, in fact the small locals are the backbone of the I. B. E. W.

Brother Heigel, of Local No. 160, we are highly in accord with your views concerning this convention. I received your communication. The large locals don't give a hoot if we ever hold a convention, they are getting along all right. My claim is that the Broach-made constitution has given the I. O. too much power over the locals and that it needs revising, as an example, I go out and grab a punk and hang a card on him. Our initiation fee is \$100, plus \$2 for the benefit. I herd guard that punk for several months to get the initiation fee and when he is paid out I send \$52 to the I. O. We used to send 20 per cent, why should we send 50 per cent now?

Again, Brother Heigel, you say it will cost a lot of money to hold this convention which you favor. I hope you realize that the Powers That Be have taken a certain percentage of our per capita that is supposed to be laid aside for a convention fund and tossed it in the general fund. Let them spend that money for what it was intended for, a convention. My local went down 100 per cent for a convention.

I am going to close now and mail this letter by air mail 36 hours ahead of closing time, and if it isn't in the June JOURNAL I am sure going to raise a heck of a lot of heck.

J. H. G.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

The members of this local have heard so much regarding the abuse of the permit system that they have resolved to initiate some action to curb the practices that have been reported.

Why some locals will allow permit men to work, when men carrying I. B. E. W. cards for years are allowed to go hungry and shelterless, is more than we are able to understand, unless those permit fees blind them to such an extent that they forget their obligation to a Brother.

And why a man owing money for dues to one local can go into the closed shop jurisdiction of another and work on permit while his obligations remain unpaid is a deep, dark mystery.

We are hopeful that there are many locals that believe as we do, that our constitution

should be changed to prohibit any permits until those who carry the burdens of the I. B. E. W. through good years and bad are given work, and in this day and age of speedy transportation we can see no reasonable excuse why our International Office can't maintain a weekly record of unemployment and when men are needed rush them from the nearest local having unemployed. Surely our Brothers deserve the work after paying dues, rather than those who only take out a permit when they must, and would chisel any member's job if given a chance.

Any local having similar ideas along this line is invited to write James F. Sullivan, our recording secretary, at 807 South 60th St., Omaha, Nebr., that some sort of a campaign may be instituted to do away with this evil.

We are enclosing a picture, taken during the Golden Spike celebration, of several members of this local whose beauty was more or less enhanced by the facial foliage growing in more or less profusion and in weird and wonderful shapes. We sincerely hope that the Editor conquers his fears and remains at his desk long enough to order it printed. We claim a greater percentage of whiskerites during this year than any other local can produce.

[Editor's note: See page 290.]

Brother Smiley, of L. U. No. 288, was with us this month featuring his usual line of working tools and unionism. It is to be regretted that this type of unionism seems to be slowly but surely dying out. We only wish our "stay-at-homes" might have been present at our meeting and heard Smiley tell what unionism meant to him. It was truly wonderful and might have struck some small spark of response in many minds, too prone to think of their union, if at all, in terms of monthly dues; which, alas, are the last obligation paid.

Next month, or the month in which this appears, brings the big picnic, with its day of fun for the kiddies, and we hope for the grown-ups. Extensive plans are being laid to make this a wonderful get-together for our entire membership, and the hall committee is guaranteeing a grand time for everyone. Come out, fellows, and meet your fellow members, watch the kids enjoy themselves, see how far your wife can kick a slipper and take a hand in the soft-ball game. Break down and enjoy yourselves for once.

We have had several men through here lately for work. Let us repeat—members of this local are also unemployed, and at present there is no work in this vicinity.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

A Tip

By

A. W. HEBENSTREIT, L. U. No. 573

"Just a tip to you knob-busters and shanty-wiremen: There are a number of times when the plasterer plasters up outlets, and in my experience they are very hard to locate when the job is finished, but now I have solved the problem. A man by the name of Hull invented an automobile compass, in our town of Warren, Ohio. I find these compasses very useful. I take the unit from same and move it along the supposed location of the outlet. When the metal of the box attracts the compass it is then easy to locate the outlet. These compasses are manufactured by Hull Manufacturing Company, Warren, Ohio."

L. U. NO. B-1040, HARTFORD, CONN.

Editor:

Greetings and salutations from the recently organized Local Union No. B-1040, composed entirely of employees of the Wiremold Co., Elmwood, Conn.

Being your new relations through marriage and having the marriage certificate, our union charter, properly framed and hung on our meeting room wall, we take this opportunity to introduce ourselves. Being in-laws, we feel that you are entitled to know something of our background.

We are a group of 106 men and women, comprising 12 different nationalities. We intended sending a picture of our group, but due to unforeseen difficulties, must wait until the next issue.

Our first meeting was held February 11, 1939. The meeting was opened by International Representative Walter J. Kenefick.

Then followed in rapid succession the presentation of the charter, the election of officers, the meeting of the executive board and officers of the union with Mr. D. Hayes Murphy, president of the Wiremold Co., and the signing of the agreement calling for a 40-hour week of five eight-hour days.

The agreement is to remain in effect for one year, unless nullified with a 60-day notice. The officers and executive board who, with Walter J. Kenefick, negotiated the agreement are President Arthur G. Ahl, Vice President Herbert B. Norton, Recording Secretary Catherine Moriarty, Treasurer Mary M. Cote, Financial Secretary John Cavanagh, Business Manager Benny Rogers; executive board members, George Tuttle, Pete Coughlin and Alice Geuser.

These are just a few of the high lights dashed off in a hurry to make this issue. More details later.

EDWARD J. BEGLEY.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

With prospects for a good year, the Crosley Corporation has built and will occupy exclusively a modernistic building at the New York World's Fair. This building is centrally located near the Trylon and Perisphere on the Avenue of Communications.

A complete line of union made radios, Shelvador refrigerators, radio-phonograph combinations, Koldrink bottle coolers, Coolrest bed coolers and the new Reado facsimile printer will be on display. Engineers from the Crosley Corporation will be on hand at all times to explain to the thousands of visitors any questions they might ask. In addition there will be a studio for broadcasting purposes which will be picked up by the different networks direct from the World's Fair grounds.

With Crosley union made products being sold in 125 foreign countries, this exhibit should increase the volume of business both here and abroad.

Several of our members are planning a trip to New York this summer during their vacation period and are sure to make the Crosley Building one of their first stops. We take this means to extend an invitation to all our fellow members who are fortunate in getting to the World's Fair this summer to visit our union made products on display in the Crosley Building.

MICKEY HARRIS.

[Editor's note: Your mats were received, but we cannot use mats in the JOURNAL.]



IN MEMORIAM



D. B. McCrackan, L. U. No. 508

Initiated March 19, 1919

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother D. B. McCrackan; and

Whereas Local Union No. 508, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true and loyal member, and its members a friend, who was at all times kind and accommodating; and

Whereas because of our affection for Brother McCrackan, and our deep and sincere regrets, because of his death; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes as a part of the permanent record of our organization; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family of Brother McCrackan, and a copy to the Journal of the Electrical Workers and Operators.

W. L. FERRELL,
C. S. WESTCOTT,
A. W. THIOT,
H. L. TOLLE,
Committee.

Rudolph Hennig, L. U. No. 41

Initiated February 13, 1912

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Rudolph Hennig; and

Whereas Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, Rudolph Hennig; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 41, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 41, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 41 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, Rudolph Hennig.

JAMES H. EGGLESTON,
LEONARD C. KOEFP,
ALBERT OESTERRICH,
Committee.

Edward H. Passold, L. U. No. B-83

Initiated August 11, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-83, switchboard unit, record the sudden passing of our esteemed and beloved Brother, Edward H. Passold.

Brother Passold, one of the oldest employees of the Square D Company, and an outstanding craftsman in his field, was the victim of a heart attack.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal member and a true friend to all of us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in reverent silence with bowed heads in tribute to the memory of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. B-83 tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of our Brotherhood.

CLIFF THOMAS,
C. A. POST,
BRICE WORLEY,
Committee.

J. J. O'Malley, L. U. No. 17

Initiated October 31, 1904

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our

midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. J. O'Malley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

BERT ROBINSON,
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
W. P. FROST,
Committee.

Donald J. Kibbe, L. U. No. 275

Initiated December 17, 1925

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 275, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Muskegon, Mich., record the sudden and unexpected passing of Brother Donald J. Kibbe. Brother Kibbe will be sorely missed by all members of this organization and the glad hand and smile he had for all will linger long with the membership of Local Union No. 275.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in this time of great sorrow our deepest and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our local union minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOE PASCO,
E. F. PLUNKETT,
C. WAGNER,
W. E. GERST,
GEORGE BONJERNOOR,
Committee.

FRANK P. WALSH

In the passing of Frank P. Walsh, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-3, has lost a faithful friend and a conscientious counselor. In his many years' association with the organization, Mr. Walsh proved to be a man of broad experience, good judgment and wise counsel and he won the respect of all with whom he was brought into contact.

Mindful of their long association with Mr. Walsh as senior counsel of this body, and of his constructive work on behalf of Local Union No. B-3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and organized labor in general, we, the officers and members, gratefully record our appreciation of him by adopting the following:

Be it resolved, That we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-3, attest to the inspiration and support which Mr. Walsh brought to the organization which he faithfully served; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this organization and printed in the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, the official publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Walsh's family as a testimonial of our sincere appreciation of his usefulness, not only as senior counsel of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. B-3, and a friend of organized labor, but also as a faithful public servant to the citizens of the United States of America.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF LOCAL UNION NO. B-3.

H. McLeod, L. U. No. 17

Initiated July 6, 1903

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, H. McLeod; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy, trusting that the Supreme Power which watches over us all will assist them in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay respect to his memory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

P. H. HANAHAN,
F. DONAHUE,
BERT ROBINSON,
Committee.

John M. Owens, L. U. No. 73

Reinitiated April 23, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 73, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, John Owens, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Owens our charter be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our regular meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

JOHN L. SIEGWORTH,
CHARLES S. ALLAN,
JACK WRIGHT,
Committee.

Anton George Novak, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated July 18, 1927

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our loyal member, Anton George Novak; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

WILLIAM RUDOLPH,
A. PUSATERI,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Committee.

David Joseph Genardini, L. U. No. 200

Initiated August 18, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 200, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Anaconda, Mont., record the passing, on April 28, 1939, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Genardini, who passed away as the result of an accident while in the employ of the Montana Power Co. We of Local Union No. 200 wish to inform Brothers he has worked with and known, of his untimely death. Brother Genardini was born July 12, 1901, in the city of Tucson, Ariz.; and

Whereas Local Union No. 200 has lost a loyal and devoted Brother and friend, highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sadness and sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOSEPH F. MEEK,
BERT DUFF,
CHARLES CALLAN,
Committee.

Edgar A. Current, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 14, 1936

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edgar A. Current; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Current one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

M. P. Sweany, L. U. No. 481

Initiated November 10, 1915

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother M. P. Sweany; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,
Financial Secretary.

Russell L. Aubrey, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated January 14, 1938

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local Union No. B-18, regret and mourn the loss of one of our members, Brother Russell L. Aubrey; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved relatives and friends of Brother Aubrey; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

EDWARD PIERCE,
W. G. WATSON,
C. L. RAINES,
Committee.

Marcus Hansen, L. U. No. 747

Initiated April 9, 1936

We, the members of Local Union No. 747, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Marcus Hansen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute of respect to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE A. BAGGOTT,
Recording Secretary.

Adopted by Local Union No. 747 in meeting assembled on May 9, 1939.

William Holmes, L. U. No. 6

Initiated November 3, 1927

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Holmes, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

G. MATTISON,
A. LUBIN,
E. JOHNSON,
Committee.

Charles W. Dively, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 13, 1938

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles W. Dively; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Dively one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William Schaefer, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated June 5, 1913

In recording the passing onward of Brother William Schaefer, Local Union No. B-713 realizes the loss of a valued member of long standing. He was a Brother whose worth was appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. SCHILT,
G. DOERR,
H. ALTSCHULER,
Committee.

Morgan L. Evans, L. U. No. 758

Reinitiated November 23, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 758, record the untimely passing of our esteemed and beloved Brother and worthy president, Morgan L. Evans.

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal member and a true friend to us all; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 758 tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our late worthy Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal of the Brotherhood.

MARTIN L. NELSON,
L. E. McLAUGHLIN,
L. J. WOLL,
Committee.

Henry Pherril Harris, L. U. No. B-57

Initiated October 3, 1938

It is with a feeling of deepest regret that we record the death of our Brother, Henry Pherril Harris, who was known among his fellow Brothers for his friendliness, good nature and honesty.

Pherril will long live in the memory of his fellow workers for his willingness to help others, his sincerity and his faithfulness to a trust, a man whom we would like to and feel we will meet again.

Our hearts go out to those whom he left behind in the deep sympathy of mutual loss, for we valued his friendship.

Our charter is draped for a period of 30 days in Pherril's memory and a copy of this notice will be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the bereaved loved ones.

F. NORBERG,
J. J. McAFFEE,
Committee.

T. J. McEntee, L. U. No. 649

Initiated September 25, 1935

Local Union No. 649, with deep regret, records at this time the untimely passing of Brother Thomas J. McEntee, who died on Thursday, May 18, 1939, and extends to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

There are some who miss him sadly
And find the time long since he went,
There are some who think of him always
And try to be brave and content,
Gone is the face we loved so dear,
Silent the voice we loved to hear,
'Tis sad but true, we wonder why
The best are always the first to die?
Some day we hope to meet him,
Some day, we know not when,
To clasp his hand in a better land,
Never to part again.

Resolved, That the local union charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory.

WILLIAM REDD,
E. McCANN,
Committee.

Hubert B. Garahee, L. U. No. 41

Initiated July 28, 1925

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Hubert B. Garahee; and

Whereas Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, Hubert B. Garahee; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, in respect of the memory of our late Brother, Hubert B. Garahee.

ALFRED OESTERRICH,
LEONARD KOEPF,
J. H. EGGLESTON,
Committee.

L. M. Miller, L. U. No. 349

Initiated February 21, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 349, mourn the passing of Brother L. M. Miller; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

R. H. COLVIN,
R. W. MAYS,
A. G. GRIFFIN,
Committee.

George Coller, L. U. No. B-110

Initiated March 30, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-110, I. B. E. W., record the death, May 2, 1939, of our departed friend and Brother, George Coller.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

T. HALL,
A. FRANE,
O. KINDER,
Committee.

(Continued on page 325)

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschal Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 192 Wooster St., New York City.
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer St., St. Louis, Mo.
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 320 W. 34th St., New York City.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
 CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
 KLEIGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermilion, Ohio.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ROBERT ABEY, INC., 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East 19th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St., New York City.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

L. ROSENFIELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMANN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANSLEY RADIO & PHONOGRAPH CORP., 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.

ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.

SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.

CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.

PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

Member Wins Medal

The National Safety Council, with headquarters in Chicago, has approved the awarding of their President's Medal to Lawrence L. Garton, of Peck, Mich., for successful resuscitation of John W. Smith, lineman, who was rendered unconscious by severe electric shock on June 16, 1938.

"The President's Medal" is awarded by the National Safety Council as a fitting recognition for those who successfully resuscitate by the Schaefer prone pressure method. It is given in cases of electrical shock, gas asphyxiation, drowning or other accidental causes of suspended respiration.

Garton, 32 years of age, was employed as a line foreman by The L. E. Myers Co., of Caro, Mich., public utilities contractors, at the time of the accident to John W. Smith, and the presentation will be made at the regular monthly meeting of their Caro Central Safety Committee, to be held on Tuesday, May 9, at the Montague Hotel.

The formal presentation will be made by Fred W. Bagnall, superintendent of the overhead lines department of the Detroit Edison Company. Garton is now employed by that company at Sandusky, Mich.

NEW UNION TELEVISION RECEIVER

Consistent with the policy of manufacturing only the finest quality radio receivers, the Pilot Radio Corporation announces that it has decided to add television to its line. As the pioneer manufacturers of television apparatus in the United States—having begun public demonstrations in 1927—its engineering department has created a capable receiver.

Among the innovations in this receiver is a full automatic Raster control, specifically designed to prevent the formation of spots and blemishes on the screen and to prevent damage to the cathode ray tube while it is warming up. In line with this feature, the receiver also has an automatic background lighting control, enabling the reproduction of the exact degree of brightness, as transmitted at the original scene. With this circuit, it is unnecessary to touch the intensity control, except for setting the brightness level. Symmetric deflection, used in the sweep circuits, does its share to re-create a fine picture. The images, on a 9-inch screen, are black and white, and of sufficient brightness to be viewed in daylight.

The Pilot Radio Corporation is one of the oldest manufacturers of radio sets in the world and is well known for many innovations in this field, including the first all-wave radio set, in 1926. Pilot radios are sold in 96 countries, in many of which it is the largest selling radio. The "Pilot Standard of Excellence" will

apply to the corporation's television receivers, as it has to the radios in the past.

Pilot television receivers are manufactured in the large Pilot plant in Long Island City, N. Y.

NOTICE

Local No. 601 requests members not to come into its territory seeking work, as employment opportunities do not warrant the acceptance of traveling cards.

O. L. WELCH,
Business Manager and Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 601, Champaign and Urbana, Ill.

U. S. LABORATORY AFFECTS LABOR

(Continued from page 295)
type), interior joints only partially filled, face joints rough cut; C, interior joints filled as in A, but face joints cut; D, interior joints partially filled as in B, but face joints tooled. These tests showed conclusively that moisture resistance of a brick wall is directly related to workmanship. A 12-inch brick wall with workmanship A, showed at the end of an EIGHT-day heavy rain test with the face of the wall under a constant spray of water, no leakage through wall, no leakage through face, and not even a damp area on the inside of the wall at the end of test. A low absorptive brick was used for all walls in this test. The walls with the other three types of workmanship showed damp areas. Wall C, same workmanship as A, except for the lack of joint tooling, showed 30 per cent damp area at the end of a SEVEN-day test, but no leakage. Wall D, tooled face joint "commercial," showed a maximum leakage of three liters per hour through facing and a damp area of 25 per cent at the end of a ONE-day four-hour test; wall B with "commercial" workmanship and cut face joints made a miserable showing, with a maximum leakage of 14 liters per hour and a 35 per cent damp area at the end of a ONE-day TWO-hour test.

As the report declares, "The results of the tests have shown that workmanship was the most important factor affecting the permeability of brick walls of common American bond. * * * The data show that the resistances of walls with workmanship A were markedly greater than for the others. * * * It can be seen for walls of similar interior construction that tooled joints were more effective than cut joints. The effect of joint treatment was not, however, of sufficient magnitude to overcome the influence of the type of workmanship used inside the wall."

The same conclusions in regard to workmanship were reached in tests of other masonry wall constructions using hollow tile back-up, and cinder-concrete back-up. When you consider the possible damage to interior walls from water seepage; and the damage to mortar joints by water freezing in them during the winter, the value of having a wall so well built in the first place that water does not enter, becomes apparent. Even though the first cost of such a wall is higher it will be saved many times over

during the life of the building in lessened expense for maintenance and repair.

Another report in this series brought good cheer to the Plasterers' Union, as results of tests on the "Suitability of Fiber Insulating Lath as a Plaster Base" were published. Tests on insulating board used for an interior finish without plaster were included. There are many types of fiber and gypsum boards on the market and some manufacturers have been advocating their use as an interior wall finish, cutting the plasterer out of a job. When the boards come from the factory already decorated with paint or other finish, the painter and paperhanger's job opportunity goes down also.

The Bureau's tests showed that these boards, especially those made of pressed wood or vegetable fibers, are very sensitive to moisture. As humidity was increased the boards expanded in greater or less degree, but all showed some expansion. As humidity was decreased the boards shrank somewhat, but did not entirely regain their former dimensions. Tests were made with boards attached in frames, similarly to the way they would be attached to the studs in a wall. The report states, "When firmly attached along the outside, the buckling (rise in inches across a 16-inch span) of the boards ranged from 0.05 inch for the gypsum wall board to 0.54 inch for one of the fiber insulating boards when the relative humidity was increased from 35 to 90 per cent. After drying the boards again at 35 per cent relative humidity, some of the buckle remained." As humidity was increased the flexural strength of the boards decreased, some as much as 50 per cent. With expansion and contraction of the boards as humidity changes, there is apt to be tearing where they are nailed. Although the Bureau of Standards does not make recommendations for or against the use of the materials tested, it would seem an evident conclusion that these boards should not be chosen as a permanent interior wall finish for most sections of the United States because of their sensitiveness to humidity changes.

Further experiments were made using the same boards as a plaster base, in which the thickness of plaster, sand content, strength and time of set were varied independently. These experiments resulted in a very useful set of instructions on the plastering of fiber boards to avoid buckling or cracking. Naturally the fiber boards would take up moisture from the plaster, but when imprisoned in a quick setting plaster "cast" of sufficient strength, most of the buckling was prevented. The Bureau further recommended the use of a heavy scratch coat to smooth out any unevenness resulting from buckling of the plaster base. These recommendations were made:

"That only quick-setting strong plaster be used for plastering over fiber insulating lath and that the thickness of the plaster be not less than one-half inch. With three coat plastering the scratch coat (which should be the heavy coat)

should be composed of one part of strong gypsum plaster to two parts of sand, by weight, and the brown coat should be in the proportions 1:3. With two-coat plastering the plaster should be 1:2, by weight."

To estimate the wearing qualities of roofing materials, the Bureau sent out a motor expedition to make a survey of the southeastern states, to study the choice of roofing actually in use and the comparative wearing qualities. It was found that conditions of exposure had considerable effect; for instance, asphalt roofing exposed to sun breaks down more quickly than when it has protection by shade, but the shaded roof may be liable to damage from overhanging branches. Conditions during construction of the roof also influence wearing qualities—a roof laid during a period of dry weather will last longer than one laid of the same materials on roofing boards soaked by rain.

Workmanship, however, is given credit for being the most important factor in the ability of any roof to give good service. This statement is made: "Faulty workmanship probably causes more premature roof failures than faulty materials. A roof well laid with inferior materials will give good service as long as the material will withstand the effects of weathering, but a roof improperly laid with good materials will probably give poor service from the beginning."

Reports of other tests which have been published up to this time include explorations into the structural strengths of several trade-marked pre-fabricated or partly pre-fabricated wall and roof constructions. These reports, however, will not be of value to the general public in their present form because no standard or norm is set up for comparison. The panels are simply tested until they break or crumble and the data published show how much pressure was needed to cause failure.

What we hope eventually will be made is a comparison of the many possible wall constructions that might be used in residential construction, including cost, weight, durability, structural strength, resistance to moisture, insulating qualities, etc. This would make it possible to choose a construction on its merits for a particular use. Studies at the Bureau of Standards are still in progress and we are hoping that either the Bureau or the government's Central Housing Committee will some day summarize their findings in form that the public may easily understand and use.

No tests of electrical construction have yet been scheduled in this program. Vincent B. Phelan, who represents the Bureau of Standards on the technical research group of the government's Central Housing Committee, says that the need for other tests has been more pressing. Tests of electrical materials and constructions have been requested and will be made in the future if Congress appropriates money to carry on this program.

HIRSUTE BEAUTY RETURNS

(Continued from page 290)
"sitting in on a meeting of Dead Eye Dick and his cohorts at Robbers' Roost."

SIXTY-NINERS STROLL STREETS

Besides the desperado element there were distinguished gents in beaver hats, frock coats and diamond stick pins. President J. E. R. Lutes put on a cattleman's hat and loud silk scarf; Jack Glantz, the treasurer, looked like "a tough lug who would rather cut your throat than eat;" Frosty Baughman, chairman of the hall committee, stepped out like a villain from a melodrama with plug hat and satin tie with a big "sparkler." Several members of the local who developed most interesting types of face fuzz weren't on hand when this photo was taken so we can only imagine what they looked like.

Down-town Omaha joined in the picture by disguising its buildings with false fronts in the character of 1869 and joining in the carnival spirit. The motion picture was a grand success and so was the celebration. Then, as the weather was getting hot and the faces under the beards were feeling warm and itchy, Golden Harvest Days came to the barbershops of Omaha. But we'll venture to guess that some of the gents parted with their adornments with reluctance and it may take some time for their wives to tame their characters back to normal.

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 319)

Jack L. Miller, L. U. No. 602

Initiated April 27, 1922

In recording the passing on of Brother Jack L. Miller, Local Union No. 602, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, realizes the loss of a worthy Brother of long standing. He was a man, a Brother and friend to all who knew him.

Whereas it is our desire in the spirit of brotherly love to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives and friends in this hour of sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. O. THOMPSON,
Financial Secretary.

John J. O'Connor, L. U. No. 28

Initiated September 26, 1919

Whereas Local Union No. B-28 mourns the death of Brother John J. O'Connor, who died May 10, 1939; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,
Committee.

Fred A. Olson, L. U. No. 77

Initiated December 29, 1916

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, of Seattle, Wash., record the untimely passing of Brother Fred A. Olson, who died April 24, 1939.

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our esteemed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

LOU R. NORMAN,
WILLIAM A. HARMAN,
D. M. MORHOU,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 31, 1939

L. U.	Name	Amount
18	William Adams Gill	\$1,000.00
125	Raymond S. Shockey	650.00
39	Walter A. McGrath	825.00
41	Rudolph Hennig	1,000.00
46	Fred Olson	1,000.00
I. O.	Washington Neil	1,000.00
73	John M. Owens	650.00
3	Christian Krug	1,000.00
I. O.	Hugh McLeod	1,000.00
3	Max Ott	1,000.00
38	Joseph R. Radegan	1,000.00
103	Waino A. Ahlquist	1,000.00
I. O.	F. D. Savage	1,000.00
134	F. A. Bowes	1,000.00
I. O.	M. Mahar	1,000.00
3	A. G. Squire	1,000.00
134	L. Dietrich	1,000.00
110	G. F. Coller	475.00
125	C. C. Billings	475.00
558	T. H. Latham	1,000.00
106	A. K. Carlson	1,000.00
134	William J. Smith	1,000.00
58	Leo P. Mulcare	650.00
713	Anton G. Novak	1,000.00
103	Alexander L. Duff	1,000.00
3	Arthur E. Wagner	1,000.00
429	Leo C. Gammon	300.00
I. O.	T. M. Cooney	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles A. Hays	1,000.00
3	James J. Gonoud	1,000.00
734	R. P. De Kalb	1,000.00
I. O.	E. C. Weber	1,000.00
134	William J. Sims	1,000.00
481	M. P. Sweeney	1,000.00
98	E. Schmidt	1,000.00
40	J. F. Donahue	1,000.00
31	Herbert W. Stireman	475.00
947	Joel Bassett Searle	300.00
I. O.	I. O. Baird	1,000.00
I. O.	M. Phillippe	1,000.00
275	Donald J. Kibbe	1,000.00
I. O.	Andrew J. Smith	1,000.00
214	Louis F. Urban	1,000.00
6	William F. Holmes	1,000.00
747	M. Hansen	475.00
9	Edgar A. Current	475.00
28	John J. O'Connor	1,000.00
110	Oscar J. Bilodeau	650.00
200	David J. Genardini	475.00
103	Albert D. Robinson	1,000.00
9	Peter Mitchell	1,000.00
I. O.	E. W. Landry	1,000.00
I. O.	Oscar Long	1,000.00
113	R. A. Peak	1,000.00
I. O.	Harry O. Stillwell	1,000.00
195	D. Toner	1,000.00
41	Hubert B. Garahee	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Stephenson	1,000.00
I. O.	Thomas H. Owen	1,000.00
18	Russell L. Aubrey	300.00
I. O.	David H. Clark	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles J. Burkhardt	1,000.00
73	James Burke Holland	150.00
I. O.	Thomas Marrow	1,000.00
40	Frank B. Browning	150.00
567	M. A. Fessenden	150.00
		\$56,625.00

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 302)

on a limited scale for lack of funds, and because of the extraordinary handicaps

to organization in this field, i. e., high turnover of members, irregularity in their free time, fatigue at the end of the working day, and the variety of their occupational problems and racial backgrounds. Experience in other groups has been similar. With less than a dozen really functioning domestic workers' unions in the country, the hue and cry raised by some about the 'danger' of unionism is amusing. However, to them we say:

"The principle of voluntary association of workers to improve working conditions has long been accepted as desirable and efficient in modern American society. This applies quite as truly to domestic workers. Raising false bogeys about it only makes you ridiculous in the eyes of intelligent people. For the sake of your household, learn from industry's experience the elementary lesson of employer-employee relationships. Come out of the Middle Ages and assume a responsible share in solving this, your own particular economic problem of 1939."

To the domestic workers themselves the League gives this advice: The need for organization is great and it is to your own interest to forward such organization. "One reason workers in other trades have more desirable jobs than you, is just because they have trade unions to stand up for them. If you will help build the union, others will help establish training centers and laws and standards, until, all working together, the job will be done—and domestic service will become the honored and honorable profession it should be."

There really isn't very much more that I can say except to remind you that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has built itself to a conspicuous success on the principle of co-operative relationships between workers and management; and you can do the same thing in your home. It takes intelligence and cooperation by both sides and surely you cannot expect your domestic worker to provide more of it than you do. If more efficient workers are to be attracted to this occupation, and encouragement given for them to acquire more training for their trade, then the occupation itself must be made more attractive.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 303)

Mrs. Claude Black, secretary, and Mrs. A. A. Libenrood, parliamentarian.

Meantime, there was work to be done, and the telephone chairman started doing it. She got a list of all wives of union electricians, and if they had a telephone Mrs. McCarver called to tell them of the meeting next month and would they please come.

They did. They packed in and helped select a name of the new club. Several names were submitted, including the winning one, "The Current Club," an original idea of Mrs. Walter Miller.

All this while the club had been operating on a purely social basis, and the idea of establishing an auxiliary, to be identified positively as such and to be recognized officially by the I. B. E. W. local, had not been discussed at club meetings. Officials

feit the club should gain a little prestige and standing in the labor movement before attempting big things. In February the organization had a bingo party. They wanted to start a bank account with a little more than the 25-cents-per-month-per-member was netting. The bingo party was a huge success, financially and socially. Guests got their money's worth and the Current Club got its money.

It was in the March meeting, less than three months after inception, that Secretary Black read from the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL about a group of ladies organizing an auxiliary to work side by side with their husbands. Memphis' Current Club wondered why it couldn't be an auxiliary. They decided to investigate.

Results were not long in coming and, aided by B-474's president, Polk Byrd, formal recognition was gained from the Memphis local and from international headquarters. A letter, signed by G. M. Bugnizet, was read to the Current Club on May 4, advising of its acceptance as an auxiliary. That night Women's Auxiliary to the Memphis Electrical Workers' Union received its new name. Dedicated to the principles and tenets of unionism in its highest sense, activity continued with renewed fervor.

All that had been necessary to change from a club to an auxiliary was the changing of the name. Already the group was organized along lines approved by I. B. E. W. By-laws had been drafted and adopted. The officers had been elected. Routine of meetings and systems of voting followed the I. B. E. W. pattern, thus the Current Club was not reborn, but renamed.

In celebration thereof the ladies decided to have a little party to entertain their husbands—and themselves, so on May 6 there was a big barbecue picnic (southern style) in one of the recreation centers. Besides the sandwiches and food, there was beer and other refreshments. A wide variety of games were played, and everybody had a good time.

The Current Club had turned on the heat and come into its own.

MRS. KATHLEEN MCCARVER.

EYES SUPPLIED TO EDIFICE

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United States, all identical in style, all showing the modern tendencies. This new type of architecture is said to be international in character inasmuch as it is rationalistic. A building is supposed to look like the function it performs. A factory is to look like a factory, not a medieval castle. The very goods that the factory makes plays a part in determining the style of the building.

The new architecture fits in with the wave of rationalization that is going forward in the industrial world today. Mr. van der Leeuw claims inspiration for his own part in this architectural development came from America, though America has been outstripped by other countries in making innovations. He pays tribute to Frank Lloyd Wright as an innovator in architecture. Wright in 1930 proposed for New York houses built like trees—a glass, steel and concrete tower which embodies the newer principles in this international architecture. Though Wright has been omitted from the Board of Architects chosen by the 1933 World's Fair Committee of Chicago, his influence is expected to be there. Light is the keynote of the World's Fair and the keynote of this international architecture.

THE RELATION OF ARCHITECTURE TO INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

By C. H. van der Leeuw

Modern architecture is not a particular style, but an attitude of mind. It is akin to the scientific management movement in industry in seeking to eliminate waste and to conserve human energy while supplying more adequately the goods and services needed for society. It reconciles in design the human rights of those who live or work in a building, its technical and practical uses and the aesthetic aspirations of the artist. Similarity in style in the work of architects in the different countries, which gives to modern architecture its international character, arises out of similarity of conditions in modern life and industry.

The place of the United States in this movement is of great importance. With its enormous building activity, its openmindedness and its preference for simplicity of form, as shown in the simple beauty of many of its machines and in the utilities of daily life, the United States is the country where the international style has possibilities of which we cannot dream in Europe. America may carry this style to a degree of perfection, technical and otherwise, of enormous importance for the whole world. Moreover, the standardized materials and machinery needed for building in other countries are likely to be supplied in considerable part by the United States, and thus again American industry can influence international architecture. It will, however, be necessary that the modern movement should be understood here not merely by a few but by many architects and engineers and their clients, who must break with the old traditional ways of working and approaching the question of building construction in the same unprejudiced, logical spirit in which this country has handled its technical problems.

The development of international architecture has been going on in Europe for a period of time ranging for the various countries from five to 20 years. After a stage when architecture was considered a superfluous luxury there came a time when a few leaders in architecture in the various nations sought to introduce the concept of beauty which had been temporarily neglected in both industrial and home building. These innovators often combined this with more rational design for greater efficiency in the use of the structure. Sometimes, however, they sacrificed practical necessities to "art" in the interior as well as in the exterior, and in some instances there was a tendency to what might be called a false monumentality. This was the pre-modern period.

This latter misconception brought about in later days a tendency on the part of some architects to use unusual and fantastic forms, which we still find today in some "modernistic" examples. Parallel with the pre-modern movement a few individual architects stressed the necessity of the most complete rationalism in the design and the utmost simplicity in the outer and inner forms. They did away entirely with any "architecture" put on the facade after designing a building, and held that the facade ought to be the true expression, the logical outcome, of the design. This is sometimes called functional building. An interesting side to this development is that small groups of architects are working in almost every country in the world along exactly the same lines—a reason why this type of architecture is called the "international style" (in Germany sometimes the *Neue Sachlichkeit*, a rather terrible word). It is a pity we have to use words which are things made by man to hide real meanings, but we have to indicate the idea in some verbal form.

There is no need to be hurt by this designation nor to make a creed out of it.

The "international modern" movement starts from the human beings who have to live or work in the building, whether it be a dwelling house or a factory or an office building. The needs (not to say rights) of the human being are to be paramount. As a second point the technical demands are fully considered. Far from the battle going on between designer or technical manager and architect in olden days, the modern architect takes their demands as part and parcel of his job.

The third point—really the outcome of the two former—is for the architect to bring all this into a balanced and harmonious form. For many people the outcome may be rather too simple, too severe; but if the architect understands his job, after a while his work begins to fascinate just because of its simplicity and its rejection of false monumentalism.

Many factors have been coinciding to bring about the new movement: first of all, a striving after simplicity, a reaction against the very often futile adornments placed on facades, on walls, on furniture, etc., and the conviction that the outside of a building should not be a kind of artistic mask, placed there to please the eye, but that it should express whatever the inside of the building needs. If a window should be in a certain place, it should not be camouflaged; windows should not be added just for the sake of ornament. Motifs of past centuries should not be placed out of sheer tradition. The inside and outside of a building should form a true unity and the form of the outside the consequence of whatever is inside. As early as the beginning of the century, this thought was expressed by Adolf Loos and Walter Gropius, to name some of the very first. Together with the above factors came an influx of new materials, which gave greater and other possibilities. Parallel with this came the tendency to use more rational methods in the production process. All these different factors led away from "facade building" to "functional building." Beauty, however, is not sacrificed to function, but arises out of perfection and the efficient simplicity of line, color and proportion. The last and perhaps the most important influence in modern architecture is the slowly developing concept of better human relations in industry and community life, and the recognition that all the members of the community have a right to live and work in a beautiful environment.

ROOTS OF DEMOCRACY

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ing. We are not bankrupt of the traits which made the opening of the West possible. Our problem is different, more complicated.

As the author points out, the closing of the frontier compelled succeeding generations to live with the past and with each other. After the closing of the frontier the problems of the United States showed many characteristics in common with the problems of the nations of Europe. But there were differences; differences which the author enumerates under four headings. First, there existed in the United States no established church resting upon the possession of great estates in land which rendered it economically independent of the rest of society. Second, there was no feudal aristocracy. While big estates existed, the great landlords had no special legal position or special privileges which set them off

from the rest of society. Third, there was no "military caste" in America recruited from the landed gentry. A citizen army has been the American tradition and practice. Fourth, there has been no bureaucracy in America consisting of a hierarchy of officers and civil servants with special privileges available to them and their families which were denied to the citizenry at large. As a consequence of the absence of these four hierarchies "patterns of power in the United States have been undisguisedly economic patterns."

Democracy took root and grew in an age when the terms "farmer" and "citizen" were practically synonymous. In the meantime, applied science and mass production have wrought a revolution within a revolution. Ten thousand muskets in the hands of the citizenry may be as nothing against a small and modestly equipped military unit of today, though the right of the people to bear arms is preserved by the Constitution. The right of freedom of speech means a different thing to the man who relies upon his own voice and logical thinking, than to the man behind the loud-speaker. Even the term "agriculture" has a different meaning to the worker engaged in the manufacturing of agricultural machinery than it has to the farmer who operates the machine. The resulting changes have had their effect throughout the entire social structure. As Mr. Wilson expresses it:

BARRIERS BETWEEN MEN

"The division of labor has brought with it a separateness of experience whose implications for democracy are very grave indeed. At the manual level, the division of labor has gone on to such an extent that the majority of manual workers—except farmers—do not have the priceless privilege of making, at the same job, both a living and a life. At the intellectual level, the professionalization of skill has proceeded to the point of almost destroying a common language of communication between the several segments of mental work. Even among colleagues in a single profession, specialization is likely to go so far that no basis of sympathetic understanding exists within the group."

Out of this division of specializations, groups are divided into those having common objectives, too frequently opposed or hostile to other groups and with insufficient interchange of members, so that the problems of one group are not comprehended by another. These cleavages between the component parts of society leave the way open for ideas or ideals hostile to democracy. The way is opened for dictatorship.

After following the discussion of the dictatorships as set forth by Mr. Wilson, the reader may be as determined as ever in his aversion to this type of government, but he will recognize that the dictatorships are not manifestations of sheer insanity. In each totalitarian nation someone must be in favor of the dictatorship or it could not last. The problems of the nations which have come under the sway of the dictatorships are analyzed and the similarities and differences between their problems and ours are noted. Like the American and French revolutions, the rise of the dictators was possible only with the aid of the agricultural populations. Germany and Italy were confronted with unemployment, friction between capital and labor, maladjustments between urban and rural communities.

Russia was not faced with such an acute crisis in its industrial relations, but in its place was confronted with the necessity of creating industry. In each country the development of events was conditioned by all the variants in area, population, resources, traditions and by the conceptions of the military necessities of the respective governments. An examination of the methods employed by dictators in meeting their problems contributes materially to the understanding of the democratic method.

The book then proceeds to differentiate between democratic goals and the democratic process, which is the essence of democracy. Democracy cannot be defined merely in terms of its objectives. In many respects the material objectives of democracy may be the same as the objectives of dictatorship, but the processes are never the same. Yet, the distinctions are not mere matters of form, for, in the long view the democratic processes are the only means by which objectives of the true general welfare can be assured.

In developing this theme, Mr. Wilson discloses, not only that its processes must become more dynamic if democracy is to survive the dynamics of the dictatorships which threaten its existence, but that, while democracy is on the defensive in certain aspects, it has nevertheless been constantly evolving and expanding at an accelerated tempo. Too often Americans conceive democracy as having been in full-blossomed maturity at the time of the American Revolution. As a matter of fact, however, the seeds of democracy were sown in a day when the ideals of democracy were not clearly conceived. The popular political concepts manifested themselves chiefly in the desire of the people to avoid oppression. Even the term "democracy" experienced very little popularity until many years after the revolution.

"The gentlemen who assembled in Philadelphia did not frame the Constitution to set up what would now be called a democracy. They framed it with a shrewd awareness of the property basis of political power, and a lively fear of what were called leveling doctrines of the masses. The document as framed was a remarkable achievement in the avoidance of majority rule. To the people was given only the House of Representatives. The presidency was removed as far from popular vote as it could be placed."

By the inauguration of the party system the office of the presidency was ultimately put within reach of the people; and the people finally won the right to elect their Senators in 1913 by a constitutional amendment. The amendment permitting the levying of a graduated federal income tax in 1913 also constituted a fundamental democratic advance. "The importance of the income tax amendment was this," the author states, "when the income tax was passed and collected, and when the returns were made public, the American people for the first time in their national history had a picture, a design in the form of figures, showing the amount and manner of distribution of American wealth. In other words, the people that had just rounded out their control over the executive and legislative arms of the government through the senatorial amendment were given a mark to shoot at."

The democratic process is a way of life. It involves more than the privilege of participating in elections. The election machinery has its uses even in the hands of the dictators. The democratic way of life

includes the determination of policy on the basis of the will of the majority, which by virtue of the exercise of free speech, press, art, science and religion, the majority formulate on a foundation of real facts. Democratic success depends not on faith alone, but on faith and good works. There is much room for the individual to indulge in good works. The problem of making representative government more perfect is a local one which calls for the interchange of facts and opinions and interests among local groups, and the consequent democratic give and take and compromise before the formation of national special interest pressure groups designed to influence the President and the Congress.

PETER DRUCKER WRITES

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up reserves that are reinvested in capital goods industries, principally armament. Fascism accepts the thesis that war is the chief activity of mankind—its principal industry and its main public work. The whole nation is organized around the military ideal and a certain degree of equality is given to the citizens by the fact that they are fitted into this military system on the basis of service apart from a status of wealth or position of birth. Should the war machine fail, then fascism will fail. But Drucker does not believe that the democratic countries can oppose fascism merely on a superficial basis by name-calling or by giving the semblance of liberty and freedom and not the substance. The book is a plea for building an affirmative system of law and order where the population shares in liberty and freedom to oppose the organization system of Germany and Italy.

DEMOCRATIC ROAD

He believes also that communism or the Russian system differs only slightly in degree from fascism and he asserts that it is likely that Russia and Germany will form an alliance.

This book is surely one of great intellectual attainment. Its knowledge is broad. The style is simple on the whole. Its service to democratic countries is great. It outlines clearly the highway over which democracies must travel if they win.

WHEN IS MONOPOLY A MENACE

(Continued from page 285)

continued to be liable to triple damages under the Sherman Act. According to the decisions the Clayton Act did not make lawful any act or acts which were unlawful at the time the Act was passed; and it had application only where a dispute between employer and employee existed, and even in such cases it did not forbid injunctions when "necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right." In view of the difficulty of defining what an employee status is when an employer declares that the employee relationship is terminated, and since any demand for an increase in wages or better conditions supported by a strike affects property rights, one of which is to do business, the legitimate

sphere of labor union activity became narrow and undefinable. Throughout the struggle which has been outlined, the public maintained an apathy carefully cultivated by those who stood to lose by a more reasonable attitude. The public did not like the monopolists, and the monopolists did not like each other; but while the monopolists decried the un-American policies of the government, they painted the labor unions as demons, and the public optimistically awaited rescue by an archangel. The passage of the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act in 1932 brought a measure of relief as far as injunctions were concerned, but its beneficial effects were to a large extent offset by the adoption on the part of big business of the policy of organizing company unions.

THE NATURAL MONOPOLIES

Turning again to a consideration of our economy, one of the notable developments of the past century has been the growth of public utilities, sometimes referred to as "natural" monopolies. This is a somewhat arbitrary classification. The village general store, while it may be exceedingly useful, is not considered a utility, and though it may be small it may also constitute a monopoly as complete in its sphere as is the federal government's postal monopoly; and for all of that it may be none the less "natural."

In common usage, however, the term usually has reference to those industries which furnish local transportation, light, power, gas, water and similar services. Their monopolistic character is justified, on behalf of the utilities, because the rendering of these services involves the procurement of special privileges and franchises, rights of way over public and private property, the tearing up of streets and highways, the building of expensive plants and distribution systems, all of which require the investment of considerable capital which would not be risked without some reasonable protection from competition, and such protection saves the community from the waste and disorder and expense which would result from a multiplicity of plants and competitive systems. These and other arguments recommend themselves as being substantially sound.

But a profit system based upon monopoly is something entirely different from a profit system based upon free enterprise. In failing clearly to comprehend this distinction, the public failed to make itself the beneficiary of the increased order and efficiency; and it permitted the establishment of powerful enterprises whose self-interest was advanced by contributing to the confusion and obscuring the distinction. In the absence of any restriction, the utility usurped to itself the benefits accruing from its monopoly, and proceeded to charge for its services all that the market would bear. The evils incident to such conduct are still not appreciated and many of the victims look upon the practice with good-natured tol-

erance. To these people, it seems, the abuse cannot get out of bounds because if the price gets too high the consumer can just stop using the service or commodity. Because one continues to use a service, despite a protest against its cost, it is conclusive to such minds that the service must be worth the price being charged therefor. Such is the justification of the user. If value to the consumer, without regard to cost to the producer, is to be determinative of price, one might ask, what is the value of a loaf of bread to a starving man? And the answer might be, his freedom—or, if we scrupulously preserve his right to reject such a bargain, his life.

IRREGULAR REGULATION

That the abuses were not confined to certain "bad" utilities but applied to utilities in general is evidenced by the fact that in 1885 Massachusetts established the first commission to protect the public, and since that time similar commissions have been established in at least 47 states and in the District of Columbia. These commissions were created at about the same time the conduct of the "trusts" was laying the foundation for the enactment of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Even as the Anti-Trust law failed in its objective, the utility commissions were frustrated in their effort to act as public guardians. When the commissions fixed a rate, determined in accordance with the methods prescribed by the respective legislatures, the utilities appealed to the federal courts, protesting against the deprivation of their property without "due process of law." Without declaring the principle, the courts proceeded as if judicial "due process" was of a higher order than legislative "due process." In the resulting litigation it was generally conceded that investors were entitled to a reasonable return on their investment, and yet that the public should not be obliged to pay more than the services were reasonably worth. This simple proposition became extremely complicated to apply, for by what formula was the "reasonableness" to be measured? Should the investors be allowed a return on imprudent investments? When is an investment imprudent? A sometimes acceptable test of the prudence of a past investment is its profit yield. But if an investment stops yielding profits because of the passage of a law, what then? There are those who hold it is confiscation of property. Others hold that at worst it is merely unfortunate for the injured persons. If the reasonableness of profits is to be measured by ratio to the investment, then the higher the investment can be made to appear, the greater the actual yield that might be permitted. So the issue joins on how to evaluate the investment. If property values have increased the utilities want the value to be based on replacement costs; if property values have decreased, on original costs. Communities may become penalized for becoming prosperous. Yet, where it was

shown that a utility could be built at considerably less than the actual cost the Supreme Court said, "it is not always reasonable to cast the entire burden of depreciation on those who have invested their money."

Amid purchases and re-sales, stock-watering, political manipulations, corrupt financing and management, the long drawn out litigation over rates was launched, and still continues. Efforts to interpret the future amount to little more than opinion. Even in this field, however, there are qualitative classifications. Whatever other faults they may have, the utilities must be credited with having displayed an edifying eagerness to supply the courts with a host of expert opinions through their expert witnesses. Possibly it is only a coincidence that the expert opinions confirm the position taken by the utilities. The officials prosecuting the cases for the states and municipalities are comparatively helpless in this respect. The importance of this weakness is likely to be underestimated, but the reader should realize that the field of expert witnesses is practically limited to the utilities themselves, and it would be unrealistic to expect a utility employee to give the "wrong" expert opinion. It may also be noted at this point that the utilities can and do employ the best legal talent and provide their lawyers with a staff of clerks and statisticians and other assistants, while the public is too frequently represented by inexperienced, though ambitious, young men, whose attentions are likely to be burdened with the prosecution of other unrelated cases. In the meantime the costs of both sides of the litigation (which sometimes continues for as many as a score of years over one case) are paid by the public. Under this system the utilities can well afford the best of talent.

THE UTILITIES EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

So successful have the utilities been in avoiding effective regulation that their original hostility to the regulating commissions has been changed to an attitude of friendliness. The regulating commission has been recognized by them as a buffer against public ownership. It is the periodical clamor for public ownership which is the utility executive's nightmare. Over 2,000 cities, towns and villages in the United States own their electric light and power plants. The privately owned utility associations from time to time find it necessary or expedient to appropriate large sums to discrediting these publicly owned projects. It is beyond the scope of this article to go into the relative merits of public and private ownership, but the political and social results of monopoly cannot be measured if the propaganda activities of monopolies and near monopolies are overlooked. On the contrary, since the health of a democracy depends upon well informed public opinion, the extent to which public opinion is moulded by partisan interests should be the subject of an exhaustive investigation and widespread publicity. Through systematic press services, public relations departments, the employment of trained newspaper men, and enormous advertising campaigns, and even the purchasing of interests in newspapers, the utilities have secured channels for far-reaching and effective propaganda. Frederick W. Crone of the New York State Public Utilities Information Bureau estimated that in 1928 the current advertising in newspapers alone amounted to from 25 to 28 million dollars. The cost is added to the consumers' bill. From the utility point of view the public gets its money's worth in "education" or "good will."

REGIMENTATION IS NOT THE AMERICAN WAY

From hundreds of small independent and locally controlled privately and publicly owned systems serving their immediate vicinities, the utilities have in recent years been transformed into small parts of gigantic systems serving wide areas which may or may not be geographically related. The North American Company, for example, controls electric utilities in the District of Columbia, in Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. The utilities do not exist in a world citizened only by utilities, and it would be a mistake therefore to consider that they are related only to other utilities. As in other lines the ramifications are very complex, purposely so, but ties reach from and into manufacturing, finance, insurance, merchandising and transportation. The Electric Bond and Share Company, a holding company originally organized as a General Electric subsidiary, owns substantial interests in other holding companies which in turn supply electric light and power in 32 states of the Union. The Electric Bond and Share Company was only one of General Electric's many corporate interests, some of which included: The Radio Corporation of America; Pacific States Electric Company; Canadian General Electric; Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company; Locke Insulator Corporation; Electric Vacuum Cleaner Corporation; Electric Railway Equipment Securities Corporation.

The greatest of all the electric utility groups is represented by the Morgan-controlled United Corporation. Organized in 1929, its inter-corporate relationships have already become so far spread that they virtually defy description. Through the United Gas Improvement Company, the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, each of which has its own subsidiaries, the influence of the United Corporation extends to dozens of operating companies—and it is related by stock ownership to the Electric Bond and Share Company.

Additional examples, and there are many, would but confirm the trend to concentration already indicated. Thus, the electric power industry, which has been hailed as a great revolutionary force which would enable the decentralization of industry in general, has itself become over 90 per cent centralized, and this according to the Federal Power Commission's survey. A geographical analysis of the utility groups will disclose beyond a doubt the "unnaturalness" of the centralization of the "natural" monopolies. And yet the literature issuing from these sources condemns "collectivism" in the most emphatic terms, and it is they who express such solicitous concern lest the free initiative of the common man be suppressed!

THE NEW FORM OF PROPERTY

American society of the nineteenth century became transformed in the twentieth. Factories displaced workshops. Craftsmen became machine-tenders. Mass production came into its own. Rural areas became depopulated. The yield to the farmer from his agricultural products declined. Cities became crowded. The cost of living increased. Big business grew bigger. Chain stores sprang up and spread over the country. Mail order houses invaded the field of conventional retailing. Thousands of small enterprises went out of business or were absorbed by larger ones. Thousands of those that remained became increasingly dependent on the patronage of, and were thereby brought under the

domination of, their biggest customers. The automobile, the moving picture, radio manufacturing and broadcasting, aviation, brought new enterprises into being but these rapidly found themselves grown into, or allied with, corporate giants, the field of competition having become swiftly and comparatively narrow. Manufacturing enterprises reached forward to obtain control of the consumer market; they reached back to obtain control of the natural resources. Private property had become corporate property.

WHAT IS A CORPORATION?

A corporation, said the onetime Chief Justice Marshall, is an "artificial being, invisible, intangible and existing only in the contemplation of law." According to income tax returns, in 1921 there were 351,397 of these invisible creatures. By 1931 there were 516,404. To men not versed in the subtleties of the law, these beings seem extremely real, perceptible and corporeal. Of the total number, sufficient information was available for the United States Department of Commerce to classify 381,088 according to their assets. There were 182,447 of these, approximately 48 per cent, with assets of not more than \$50,000. Thus, a corporation possessing a half-million dollars worth of assets looms large in comparison with any of the 182,477 in the foregoing classification, being precisely 10 times greater than the largest of them. Increasing the half-million dollar corporation twenty-fold to the stature of a 10 million dollar institution, the half-million dollar concern seems puny in contrast, and those in the initial category are all but invisible. But, looking upward from this perch, what is there to be observed? If the Grasselli Chemical Company had not been absorbed by Du Pont de Nemours and Company it would be towering five and a half times above, having had assets of over 56 million. Or the Victor Talking Machine Company, with assets of over 68 million, and the Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation with assets in excess of 84 million might be there, except that both were absorbed by the Radio Corporation of America. Of course there are corporations, many of them, in the 10 million dollar sphere, and in the 30 and 50 and 80 million dollar class, but these are not even "little giants." The corporations in the 100 million dollar class represent only the foothills as the higher altitudes are approached.

In order that the significance of these corporate figures may not be lost, the memory of the wee little corporations of \$50,000 and under must be preserved even though the sight of them is beyond view from the more majestic heights. Among the "little giants" stands the Radio Corporation of America with approximately 280 millions in assets; and almost twice as big is Du Pont de Nemours and Company in the 500 million dollar class.

Soaring high above the "little giants" are such as: the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with assets above 800 million; the Consolidated Gas Company of New York with over one billion; General Motors at approximately one and one-half billion; the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey with more than one billion seven hundred million dollars worth of assets, while four other Standard Oil companies are well above the 600 million dollar mark. The United States Steel Corporation's assets exceed two and a quarter billion dollars,—and we may note that we have passed from the giant to the monster class. But even the steel corporation's titanic bulk seems modest compared to the magnitude of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's five billion dollar enormity.

Referring again to the figures of the Department of Commerce, it will be recalled that of the 381,088 corporations classified, 182,477, approximately 48 per cent, had assets of \$50,000 or less. The ratio of the largest of these corporations to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is less than 1/100,000th to one. The assets of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company exceed by over one billion dollars the combined assets of the entire 182,477.

MODERN ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP

The extent to which society has been transformed by the rise of the corporate system cannot be measured by the number of corporations, nor by their absolute and relative sizes, important though these elements are. The corporate system has made possible the concentration of enormous power in certain institutions, but it has done more. It has made possible the concentration of this power in the hands of a very few individuals. No statistics can show the extent or the limits of this concentration. But the mere lack of statistics leaves no room for doubt as to the fact that the power is concentrated far beyond what any existing enumerations reveal. As a general rule, and especially true where the ownership of a corporation's stock is widespread, the larger a corporation is, the smaller is the fraction of stock ownership required to effect control. The corporate device thus makes it possible, not merely for a small group of individuals to control the assets of a corporation when their combined ownership represents only a minority, but by strategically investing a comparatively small sum in a number of corporations they can acquire a power out of all proportion to their ownership.

Not the least of the somber consequences resulting from the rise of the corporate system is the changed relationship between the average owner and his property. The owner has been separated from the control of his property in much the same manner as the workman has been separated from his control of the tools of his production. In place of tangible property, the stock owner has a document evidencing his rights to profits under certain conditions, largely determined by the discretion of strangers, and rights to a share in its assets upon the dissolution of the corporation—but which, theoretically, is never to be dissolved. His interest is thus concentrated in the profits, and since he can exercise no practical influence in the matter, he is indifferent to the means by which the profits are derived. Pragmatically, the property owner is in the process of being transformed into a speculator. Speculation involves the transfer of wealth without the production of wealth.

THE DISPERSION OF STOCK OWNERSHIP—AND WHY

About a quarter of a century ago, in answer to the alarm expressed by some that the corporation brought with it tendencies toward socially unhealthy concentrations of ownership and the accompanying power, it was said that the concentration was but a temporary condition which would in the course of time be displaced by the widespread distribution of stock ownership. The average citizen could swing the current in the opposite direction by buying "stock in America." In a very real sense stock ownership has since become comparatively widely dispersed. But whether or not this dispersion of ownership has contributed to the health of the commonweal is a matter of grave doubt. Because of the duplication of stockholders in two or more corpora-

tions it is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the total number of stockholders. Furthermore, the figures would be of little value without some indication of the amount of the respective holdings, since one person might be in the process of buying a share on some employee purchase plan, while another person might own several hundred thousand shares of stock in various corporations. The number of shareholders probably lies somewhere between two and six million. That the holdings are very unevenly divided is plainly evident from the income tax returns, only a small portion of all dividends going to persons having incomes of less than \$5,000 per year.

But there are reasons other than the necessity of raising new capital which make it desirable for large corporations to have their stock widely distributed. It is possible for a corporation to have its stock in the hands of many thousands of small investors without any material changes in the corporate control. While these stockholders rarely affect the corporation's conduct, they may become very articulate in political matters. In many respects it is more difficult to influence the policies of great corporations than it is to influence the policies of government. Recognizing these political potentialities, the energetic campaigns of the great corporations to sell their stock to their customers and employees acquire an ominous significance. The stockholders may exercise a decisive force on government—and the danger is that they may do so to their own and to the public's detriment even though a stockholder's dividends may be increased as a result thereof from four to five dollars a year. The periodical reports emanating from the great corporations to their stockholders are taking on the character of political documents. The "alarming increase in the cost of government" is colorfully related to profits, dividends, costs and selling prices; taxation is expressed in terms of totals, tax per employee, tax per dollar sale, tax per share of stock, tax per stockholder, and in other ways. It is graphically pointed out that increased taxation reduces purchasing power. While the amounts and the ratios thus expressed may be mathematically accurate, and the generalizations may be substantially true, the impression made upon the mind of the average stockholder may well be false. Taxation does not necessarily reduce purchasing power; it may increase it. Whether it increases or decreases purchasing power depends upon how it is collected and upon how it is spent. High taxes are more probably the result of reduced purchasing power than they are the cause of it. The dividend, wage and price policies of the great corporations have a more direct bearing on purchasing power than the federal and local tax policies, especially when advertence is had to the undeniable influence of the corporations on such governmental policies. The higher dividends are, the less remains for wages and vice versa. It would appear that the government spends its revenue sooner than the recipients of the bulk of dividends spend theirs; and it is certainly true that the wage earner spends his income currently, while those receiving dividends tend to seek additional investments. If, therefore, the corporations are so vitally and sincerely interested in the maintenance of purchasing power, their advocacy of a policy of reduced dividend payments and higher wages would produce more efficient results than the advocacy of reduced taxes.

PROFITS VERSUS PROFITS

In reconciling the ideology of the profit system with the realities, a new complication presents itself in the case of those corpora-

tions where, as a result of the inability of the stockholders to control the corporation, they have been displaced in control by the management. Salary increases and "bonuses" to the management reduce the funds available for dividends; reduce the profits of the stockholders and increase that of management. If "profit" is the motivation of both owners and managers, the management is in a position to resolve the question, "for whom?" Unless one of these groups is to be a victim of injustice, the traditional concept of the profit motive is destined to undergo some fundamental renovating.

THE MEN BEHIND THE CORPORATIONS

Corporations act through their agents. Mighty as the corporations have grown, their agents are but mortal men, men whose life-span is short and whose energies are finite. However omnipresent and enduring the corporation may be, the individuals in control are subject to the physical limitations common to other humans. In order that we may approximately appreciate the responsibilities which would logically weigh upon the top executives and directors of a great corporation, let us examine in closer detail the actual corpus of a modern corporation. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is selected for this brief analysis because it is the biggest corporation, it constitutes a virtual monopoly, it commands a tremendous public respect, the company boasts of its being "an industrial democracy" because of widely dispersed stock holdings, it is believed that its inter-company relations and interlocking personnel are representative of corporate relations in general, and, finally, the investigation of its affairs by the federal government has made information available which is not available in the same detail with respect to other corporations. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company controls directly or indirectly 273 corporations, including the Western Electric Company, the Graybar Electric Company, one of the largest, if not the largest, distributors of electrical supplies in the United States, the Electrical Research Products Corporation which is active in the field of sound motion pictures, the Nassau Smelting and Refining Company, the Teletype Corporation, foreign operating and sales companies, a securities corporation and a variety of others.

It would seem, then, that such a combination of enterprises should challenge most of the abilities of its highest officials. Whatever the case should be, however, the facts are to the contrary. Of the 40 individuals who were officers and directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, no less than 23 of them had outside affiliations. Exclusive of any interlocking with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's own subsidiaries, the affiliations of these 23 individuals extended to 195 corporations and involved 322 different positions. One director alone held 80 positions in 47 outside institutions. The 23 individuals held 42 presidencies, 175 directorships, 18 chairmanships on boards of directors, 28 trusteeships and 40 memberships on executive committees—and the aggregate assets of 137 of the 195 companies, no information having been tabulated on 58 of the companies, exceeded 30 billion dollars!

Skeptics have been heard to wonder how these men could perform conscientiously in all their respective posts, and they have even expressed doubt as to whether such men could render an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Obviously, men who entertain such doubts are not individualists.

Illuminating as the foregoing facts may be with respect to the existence of the concentration of power, the picture is woefully incomplete. The extent of its incompleteness can only be suggested by the additional concentration which is revealed by a partial examination of the affiliations of some of the personnel of some of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's subsidiary corporations. In this connection attention is directed to an observation contained in the federal investigation report, as follows: "In placing men from outside the official family of the Bell System companies on the boards of directors of the several companies," (which placements are made by the parent corporation), "the primary consideration is not a knowledge of the telephone industry." Exclusive of duplications and membership in its own system, 272 officers and directors of 35 American Telephone and Telegraph companies held 2,400 positions in 1,468 outside enterprises which, among other positions, included 354 presidencies, 149 vice-presidencies, 63 chairmanships and 1,436 directorships.

In conclusion, then, it is apparent that neither the self-regulating features of the profit system, nor the legislative curbs which have been applied have been successful in enforcing the principles of justice which require that property may not be used in disregard of the rights of others. Any intelligent remedy must be based upon a recognition of the realities which this article has attempted to indicate. Political democracy will become valueless if the objective concepts which guide its conduct exist only in fiction.

WHITHER I. L. O.?

(Continued from page 298)

organized labor of the different nations to meet at the same time and place to the end that suggestions may be made and such action taken as shall be helpful in restoring fraternal relations protecting the interests of the toilers, and thereby assisting in laying the foundation for a more lasting peace."

At the close of the war Samuel Gompers went to Paris to attend the meetings of the Peace Conference and subsequently became chairman of the commission which drafted the charter of the International Labor Organization. From then on to the time when the United States affiliated itself with the organization, the federation repeatedly expressed in convention resolutions its appreciation of the value of the organization and recommended affiliation on the part of the United States.

When the United States became a member in 1934, the federation immediately took steps to participate actively in the work of the organization. At the convention of the A. F. of L. that year the committee on international labor relations reported as follows:

"We believe that the American Federation of Labor will benefit by closer contacts with the International Labor Organization and its international clearing center for labor information. In pursuance of this object it becomes imperative that the American Federation of Labor shall be most adequately represented by a full and complete delegation such as is provided in the practices and customs of the International Labor Organization."

The federation has adhered closely to the instructions of its committee. President Green was elected to a permanent seat on the governing body of the organization. Due to pressure of work here, he was unable to attend any of the meetings of the governing body but was granted the privilege by the workers' group at the conference to send alternates in his place. These alternates included James A. Wilson, David Dubinsky of the Garment Workers, Dan Tracy of the Electrical Workers, John Possehl of the Operating Engineers, George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, and Robert J. Watt. Thus, the opportunity was given to some of the leaders in the American labor movement to learn at first-hand the workings of this great international organization and to exchange notes with labor leaders from other countries. In 1937 Mr. Watt was elected to a three-year term as the permanent United States labor delegate to the governing body.

AMERICAN LABOR PERFORMS

To every session of the International Labor Conference since 1935 the United States has sent full and complete delegations—two government delegates and one representative each of employers and workers. The workers' representatives of these delegations have included Dan Tracy, Emil Rieve, William Hutcheson, Paul Scharenberg and Bob Watt. One workers' adviser, Marion Hedges of the Electrical Workers, has attended all conferences since the United States joined the organization in 1934. All these men have taken an interested and active part in the deliberations of the conference. Of the 19 draft conventions adopted by the five sessions of the International Labor Conference since 1935, the American workers' representatives have voted for all but two, and on these two they abstained from voting.

Needless to say, a conference at which some 400 persons gather from 50 or more nations could not be expected to accomplish very much if it were left to pass on the subjects on its program in whole session. Thus, the conference divides itself up into a series of committees, enough to take care of the business on the agenda, and meets in plenary session only as one or more committees complete their work and submit their reports to it for discussion and adoption or rejection as the case may be. It is, then, the work of the committees which is the very backbone of the conference. It is this work which will decide the success or failure of any one item on the agenda, or even of the conference itself, and it is here that the three groups in the conference are given the opportunity to make their presence felt.

The Americans at the conference since 1935 have, of course, taken an active part in this committee work. The workers' delegates have done their share. For instance, an American workers' delegate has appeared on the "selection committee" of every conference since 1935. This is one of the most important committees of the conference. It determines the day to day work of the conference; fixes the date of the plenary sittings and the agenda of each; decides what resolutions are to be discussed by the conference, and decides the make-up of other committees of the conference. Another im-

portant committee of the conference to which American workers' delegates have been regularly appointed is the resolutions committee. It is this committee which passes on the "receiveability" of resolutions in so far as the time limit and the competence of the conference are concerned. It must also distinguish between resolutions requiring legal actions of the conference and those merely requesting non-legal action. The American workers' delegates and their advisers have also taken an active part in the work of the various conference committees which consider the various subjects on the agenda of the conference. It may be of interest to list some of the subjects with which these committees have had to deal: unemployment among young persons; reduction of hours on public works, in coal mines, in the textile industry, and on board ship; holidays with pay; minimum age in industry; safety in building. All of these subjects have been adopted by the conference in a series of draft conventions.

It will be seen then from the above necessarily brief commentary that the International Labor Organization is a great open forum in which representatives of the government, of labor, and of employers, have an equal voice. The International Labor Organization is the one great force in the world today that is striving for social justice with the realization that with social justice will come an assured world peace.

Editor's note: To help those of our readers who may desire additional information on the I. L. O. and its work, there is the Washington branch office at 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

CODE OPPONENTS DRIVE TOWARD CHAOS

(Continued from page 287)

These eight proposals have been debated in many meetings of the industry during the last year and have been rejected on the whole, but are still being pressed forward by the utilities. These eight proposals are:

1. Provision for the general use of non-metallic sheathed cable of the covered neutral type, as a wiring system.
2. Provision for the use of duplex and multiple-conductor cables of covered neutral type in raceways of all classes.
3. Provision for bare neutral in conduit and electrical metallic tubing for general use.
4. Provision for the general use of thin-wall insulation.
5. Modification of the conduit area rule to permit in old installations utilization of the waste space for additional wire required by increased loads.
6. Recognition of service cable of the covered neutral type for general indoor use.
7. Removal of requirement for mandatory use of rigid conduit in theaters, elevators and hazardous locations and of metal-clad wiring in garages.
8. Deletion of rule requiring conduit to be shipped in 10-foot lengths.

Up to date, these have been rejected.

WILL LEWIS INVADE?

(Continued from page 292)

the United States. These are not craftsmen by mere malice aforesought but because the functions and the techniques

in the building industries demand that these craft functions be performed. It is true that there are some theorists who hold that a carpenter can do an electrician's work or a plumber can do a boilermaker's work, but on the whole all technicians connected with the building industry know that craft is essential to the completion of any building enterprise. It is likely, too, that the American building trades craftsman is as efficient, or more efficient, as any building trades craftsman in the world. The speed with which American structures are erected is an indication not only of efficient techniques but also of the efficiency of the craftsmen involved. The building trades unions are well established and though they have been hit hard by unemployment during the last ten years they are by no means impoverished and are not likely to stand by and see their jurisdiction taken away by novices.

At any rate it is to be supposed that if Mr. Lewis goes through with his plans, the United States will be treated to a real struggle—a civil war that will produce wounds and scars incapable of healing for many generations. All peace talk between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., and all peace overtures between the two groups will fall to the ground and crash.

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

(Continued from page 296)

and industry are carrying their share of the load in making democracy work.

If this conclusion is correct, then two separate and distinct tasks face those in positions of responsibility and leadership, namely, labor leaders, managers of industry, civic officials, federal administrators, legislators and the judiciary.

The first of these tasks demands recognition by these leaders and authorities of the significance of freedom of association and collective bargaining to the democratic process, to concede these rights without further reservations to labor and to protect them no less generously and effectively than they protect the more commonly recognized rights and needs of man.

The second task—and this concerns more particularly those identified with the labor-management relationship—calls for the representatives of labor and management, as far as possible, to work together on all matters of common interest. In other words, where organized joint relationships have been established through collective bargaining; where labor agreements have been negotiated; where adequate machinery has been established to assure the observance of the contracts; the duty exists for both parties to make the most of this relationship and work toward a joint solution of the broader problems and difficulties of the industry or industries. Specifically, such problems are numerous and varied. Is there chronic unemployment in the industry? It calls for joint consideration. Is there a problem of unsafe working conditions? Joint cognizance of the difficulty makes for the most effective progress. Should plant facilities or services be consolidated, coordinated or pooled? Consultation is indispensable. Is there a problem of unfair competition or unequal regulation? Joint action will uncover ways to

alleviate it. Is there a public relations problem? Deliberations of labor and management will develop opportunities for improving these relations. The interest and assets of labor cannot be ignored. The field is large and the opportunities are many for the two groups to work together.

In short, the conventional two-sided relationship between labor and industry must be considerably broadened over what it has been in the past. It is no longer sufficient for labor to organize, obtain recognition, negotiate a contract, and then sit back and "take it easy." Employers must do more than pay fair wages, work their employees reasonable hours and adjust grievances. These are important matters, of course, and they contribute much toward the smooth functioning of industry, but they are not adequate to meet the fundamental difficulties that trouble our democracies today.

Under our system of free enterprise, the institutions of production and service have grown to vast proportions and have become highly complicated. Economic power has become concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few people and has operated to create situations and issues which these individuals often are not equipped to control in the best interests of society. Economic bias and the natural limitations of the human mind offer sufficient reason as to why responsibility for dealing with the varied problems of industry must be more widely distributed, why labor must share. The reaction of recent years

against bigness in industry, against monopolies, against the super-control of holding companies, attests to the fact that the man in the street places his faith in democracy, trusts its processes and fears the large-scale concentration of enterprise, even if it be in the hands of the government. However, it is difficult to see how we can revert to small-scale industrial and business operations. Whether we like it or not, we must adjust to a certain amount of "bigness" in the conduct of our affairs, particularly in the mass production and in the highly developed communication and transportation industries.

PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

This being so, we must organize and manage our affairs so that all interests directly concerned are given an opportunity to play a constructive part in the shaping of the policies of industry. The viewpoint of all interests must be given full and fair consideration. Individuals must feel that no partisan influence is permitted to sway the judgment which determines the welfare of our enterprises and the happiness of those dependent upon these enterprises. Broadening the scope of industrial relations will accomplish these ends. No matter what problems may arise to confront free enterprise in the competitive struggle, there is always this major avenue of approach to cope with them, i. e., wider cooperation between labor and its agencies and industry and its institutions.

(Continued on page 336)

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1--	82841 82910	B-9	479541 479663	B-9	55	936003 936032	B-9	107	560574 560640	B-9	178	580396	
1--	B 251695 251700	B-9	B 132876 132879	B-9	56	B 307270 307282	B-9	107	611735 611751	B-9	178	800299 800328	
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B-3--	AJ 5578 5600	12	183691 183715	B-9	59	128994 129000	B-9	110	547645 547798	B-9	181	53098 53137	
B-3--	AJ 5736 5774	16	527191 527250	B-9	59	706038 706260	B-9	110	569920 569923	B-9	183	415875 415922	
B-3--	AJ 5838	16	974251 974300	B-9	59	584551 584562	B-9	110	291617	B-9	184	662550 662570	
B-3--	AJ 14433 14400	17	337077 337078	B-9	60	380304 380309	B-9	110	B 485846 485935	B-9	185	620339 620395	
B-3--	AJ 14558 14600	17	452492 452507	B-9	60	527805 527873	B-9	110	707960 708000	B-9	186	784420 784440	
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B-3--	XG 78549 78570	34	528319 528413	B-79	79	B 259646 259656	B-134	238734 238864	B-134	211	659051 659090		
B-3--	XG 78716 78728	34	874647 874650	B-79	79	277322 277440	B-134	289324 289500	B-134	21475	21475		
B-3--	XG 78960 78965	B-36	22052 22056	B-9	80	277771	B-134	490085 490428	B-134	212	51306 51307		
B-3--	XG 79001 79200	B-36	44279	B-9	80	786031 786088	B-134	490841 491164	B-134	212	106220		
B-3--	XG 79201 79223	B-36	B 273988 273988	B-9	81	390261 390300	B-134	B 119357 119397	B-134	212	D 237166 237176		
B-3--	XGB 23	B-36	B 274165 274176	B-9	81	733501 733515	B-134	492832 493184	B-134	212	302359 302361		
B-3--	BFQ 12361 12400	B-36	743701 743735	B-9	82	423019 423095	B-134	493558 493915	B-134	212	802759 803010		
B-3--	BFQ 12694 12800	B-38	76336 76570	B-9	83	100604 100630	B-134	495818 496264	B-134	213	250539 250847		
B-3--	BFQ 12833 13111	B-38	137916 137924	B-9	83	B 333007 333075	B-134	573493 573547	B-134	213	412524 412562		
B-3--	BFQ 13201 13339	B-38	B 230090 230091	B-9	83	385920 385964	B-134	640501 640563	B-134	213	644321 644398		
B-3--	BFQ 13601 13742	B-38	535412 535500	B-9	83	688481 688500	B-134	642001 642750	B-134	214	486736		
B-3--	BFQ 14001 14047	B-38	598501 598569	B-9	83	759396 796495	B-134	642751 643438	B-134	214	736991 737100		
B-3--	BFM 2303 2349	B-38	809476 809510	B-9	83	825751 826270	B-134	643501 643695	B-134	214	782916 782925		
B-3--	BLQ 990 1198	B-38	926738 927024	B-9	84	102841 102960	B-134	718270 718334	B-134	215	388916 388944		
B-3--	BLQ 1256 1584	B-39	251806 251807	B-9	84	793592 793854	B-134	816871 816890	B-134	215	549824 549841		
B-3--	BLQ 1629 1764	B-39	428511 428519	B-9	86	B 6900 6933	B-134	216275 216299	B-134	217	109410 109417		
B-3--	BLQ 2001 2022	B-39	599656 599906	B-9	86	B 115149 115184	B-134	217270 217270	B-134	223	662385 662441		
B-3--	BLQ 2401	40	103946 104056	B-9	86	B 227538 227548	B-134	603987 604060	B-134	224	615063 615108		
B-3--	BMQ 5580 5600	40	184177 184179	B-9	86	577501 577516	B-138	279318 279350	B-138	225	88231 88235		
B-3--	BMQ 5767 6000	40	825497 825750	B-9	86	578798 579000	B-138	B 386271 386272	B-138	225	391253 391268		
B-3--	BMQ 6043 6378	40	852001 852271	B-9	86	638222 638304	B-138	568619 568641	B-138	227	341701 341710		
B-3--	BMQ 6401 6673	41	97157 97160	B-9	87	231173 231179	B-138	137669 137699	B-138	227	63930 63931		
B-3--	BMQ 6820 6908	41	570307 570501	B-9	88	60297 60320	B-138	619560 619634	B-138	229	608292 608322		

The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS and Operators

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS						
256	355729 395747	338	778707 778728	428	412030 412055	520	196769	605	416555 416605	416605	619583
257	474969 475001	339	84343	B-429	117981 118342	520	739536 739612	605	B 619501	619583	B 282601
259	465205 465209	339	307852 307905	B-429	302124 302125	521	436461 436485	609			
259	598487 598500	340	687354 687522	B-429	397568 397584	521	726132 726204	609			
259	786751 786772	341	30337	B-429	715657 715843	522	394563 394618	609			
262	30141 30215	341	199213 199237	430	740701 740708	523	387913 387917	610			
262	46566 46597	342	224647 224665	430	791687 791700	526	244132 244138	610			
263	524622 524694	343	253006 253022	B-431	39435 39437	527	46794 46800	610			
263	919813	344	845159 845170	B-431	333735 333757	527	585151 585153	611			
265	651363 651385	B-347	322819 322902	B-431	980829 980865	527	744901 744938	611			
267	512889 512891	B-347	338707 338710	434	219755	527	966741 966750	612			
268	298682 298710	348	709156 709252	434	240809 240816	528	454291 454370	613			
269	70554 70617	349	23511 23989	434	B 303601 303607	531	773497 773535	613			
270	101003 101009	349	557853 557854	434	B 342901	532	468572 468641	614			
271	626409 626464	349	609211 609347	436	88478 88496	536	246131 246134	614			
272	12264 12274	350	401796 401812	437	100620 100646	537	737708 737715	615			
275	32896 32910	351	75955 75958	438	239339 239340	538	46217 46218	615			
275	408789 408827	351	112922 112951	438	59989 60000	538	562094 562103	616			
B-276	268456 268458	353	102267 102272	438	858751 858853	539	229975	617			
B-276	B 284134	353	333236 333420	438	929194 929227	539	652164 652190	617			
B-276	B 292109	353	717011 717012	B-439	16501 16808	540	698862 698892	618			
B-276	567338 567428	B-354	193468 193471	B-439	436138 436140	543	89340 89354	618			
277	209883 209894	B-354	417769 417799	B-439	592618 592640	544	41466	618			
277	425264 425271	B-357	B 285024 285025	B-439	907801 908100	544	153486 153523	619			
277	666294 666456	B-357	B 292880 292886	B-441	47136	545	33642	620			
278	28999 29010	B-357	388589	B-441	584717 584740	545	415020 415046	621			
278	82850 82889	B-357	826612 826685	443	96027 96037	B-548	261927	623			
280	800342 800389	B-358	16412 16458	443	216580 216583	B-548	791658	624			
281	674145 674164	B-358	305556 305604	444	665817 665838	549	11924 11927	624			
284	62954 62976	360	336053 336056	445	82594 82621	549	580005 580082	624			
285	162004 162004	360	735059 735300	445	270593 270597	550	412100	625			
285	422101 422102	360	744001 744006	B-446	123339 123364	550	422724 422755	626			
285	497388 497400	361	559078 559083	448	380789 380801	551	16952 16953	628			
B-288	52612	361	727842 727869	449	27629 27634	B-554	206783 206792	628			
B-288	B 298280 298289	362	321086 321089	449	856905 856923	B-554	385258 385271	629			
B-288	567871 567919	362	390758 390790	450	435211 435214	B-554	B 2611131 261132	630			
290	521194 521207	363	398812 398853	450	737464 737521	B-554	314776 314823	631			
291	5601 5624	365	93341 93363	451	426158	B-554	771835 771853	632			
291	58820 58824	365	438460 438464	451	774362 774368	556	402781 402808	633			
B-292	B 295842 295843	366	97640 97650	B-453	53874 53882	557	749182 749227	633			
B-292	B 332125 332167	366	744301 744316	B-453	B 248444 248448	558	134366 134378	634			
B-292	337871 337877	367	279836 279837	B-453	B 250709 250740	558	596132 596250	634			
B-292	823780 824160	367	403280 403307	B-453	321486 321548	558	663751 663913	636			
B-292	667882 (Orig.)	367	447160 447203	454	760484 760499	559	385592 385611	636			
293	309693 309701	369	203516	456	113994 114000	561	587079 587305	637			
294	166860 166861	369	B 253236 253239	456	613501 613556	562	421861 421914	640			
294	518387 518407	369	680061 680250	457	386788 386808	562	581557	640			
296	731702 731708	369	963001 963010	457	556408 556414	564	229665 229686	640			
301	755453 755462	370	525185 525194	459	538172 538232	565	2970 2975	643			
302	261660 261703	371	69029 69035	461	970066 970085	566	B 318602 318603	643			
302	274304	371	771340 771349	B-465	55721	566	393918 393934	643			
302	390799	B-372	B 340263 340307	B-465	B 275840 275850	566	B-645	2731258 2731268	644		
302	886939 886948	B-372	443918 443979	B-465	B 493032 493419	567	B-645	406974 407006	645		
303	767153 767155	373	3759 3762	B-465	964288 964484	568	B-645	14549 14555	646		
304	B 243446 243450	B-374	79720 79733	466	360301 360390	568	B-645	153541 153543	646		
304	B 484250 484297	B-374	570453 570456	470	396985 397009	569	B-645	234375 234376	646		
304	691454 691500	375	685248 685267	471	929930 929966	569	B-645	727221 727226	646		
304	894751 894991	377	353249 353250	B-474	B 334701 334722	569	B-645	30004 300048	646		
304	563156	377	913608 913615	B-474	632996 633000	569	B-645	785930 785955	646		
305	42061 42064	377	921751 921786	475	405761 405789	569	B-645	389415 389422	646		
305	457060 457125	378	783237 783241	476	B 257916 257927	B-570	B-645	806529 806625	646		
B-306	28332	379	275309	476	329402	B-570	B-645	202447 202468	651		
B-306	B 261032	379	824584 824599	476	518988 519000	571	B-645	239511 239542	654		
B-306	624120 624200	380	907889 907905	476	855751 855763	571	B-645	592482 592498	654		
307	101417 101436	382	603400 603411	B-477	217376	572	B-645	732673 732751	654		
307	230891	383	776568 776574	B-477	247387 247449	573	B-645	105658 105688	654		
B-309	4153 4162	384	5068 5078	480	892045 892073	574	B-645	249911 249911	655		
B-309	86218 86236	385	81590 81602	481	316026 316028	574	B-645	327937 327940	655		
B-309	110831 111156	385	430829 430830	488	573276 573333	575	B-645	404553 404575	656		
B-309	111081 111092	389	18310 18311	488	569979 569981	575	B-645	193996 193997	656		
B-309	140251 140555	393	168190 168203	489	573162 573163	576	B-645	785930 785955	656		
B-309	675721 675750	394	430632 430648	489	23873 23881	576	B-645	388942 388942	656		
B-309	818251 818296	397	306840 306855	489	377197 377250	577	B-645	780780 780785	656		
B-309	50197 50198	398	183484 183538	488	658501 658517	580	B-645	797018 797250	656		
B-309	271483 271500	398	430829 430830	488	573276 573333	581	B-645	838501 838664	656		
B-309	448703 448703	400	18310 18311	488	569979 569981	582	B-645	389257 389341	656		
B-309	938251 938323	400	684534 684561	489	573162 573163	583	B-645	422105 422106	656		
B-309	394985 395051	401	196134 196135	489	86328 86349	584	B-645	755821 755826	656		
B-309	167841 167897	401	423670 423702	489	396309 396323	585	B-645	374355 374366	656		
B-309	423200 423200	403	38449 384548	490	567333 567334	585	B-645	866669 866690	656		
B-309	919143 919171	406	297043 297063	492	75633 75634	586	B-645	780780 780785	656		
B-309	364156 364192	408	149529 149530	492	606057 606107						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS				
678-	242110	772-	756490	756492	B-849-	393160	393198	937-	591805	591823	1037-	461091	461180		
678-	382314	382344	B-773-	R 289807	B-849-	437628		940-	899251	899272	B-1041-	B 597911	598500		
679-	594451	594460	B-773-	391599	391640	850-	32759	32778	942-	510210	510234	B-1041-	B 602251	602385	
680-	45659			774-	553887	553947	850-	89559	89606	943-	B 269760		B-1045-	578063	578105
680-	799999	800040		775-	848692	848707	851-	744601	744610	943-	B 309403	309426	B-1046-	960693	960711
682-	501422	501446		776-	289912	290031	852-	278821	278826	B-945-	B 262836	262843	1047-	632076	632105
683-	761119	761216		776-	296239	296245	852-	421332	421378	B-945-	B 303693	303720	B-1048-	90711	90750
B-684-	87590	87605		779-	170495	170514	854-	70223	70255	B-947-	B 314114	314123	B-1048-	126751	126802
B-684-	211898	211918		779-	263667	263669	855-	79003	79030	947-	B 507265	760536	B-1048-	140346	140417
B-684-	292238	292253		780-	398201	398275	855-	153352	153363	948-	562697		B-1049-	B 546751	546890
685-	35557	35579		780-	431061	431100	855-	247563	247565	948-	673019	673084	B-1049-	B 551141	551250
687-	559351	559355		782-	246530	246541	856-	833061	833089	948-	922558	922561	B-1050-	B 43016	43025
687-	728136	728162		783-	581747	581774	857-	234900		B-949-	B 520798	520882	B-1051-	B 173814	173981
689-	655718	655760		784-	233709	233742	857-	734701	734712	B-949-	813974	814500	B-1052-	413643	413681
691-	5491	5495	B-785-	B 299969	299996	858-	693068	693095	B-949-	897751	897806	1054-	801660	801666	
691-	942007	942059	B-785-	794931	794957	859-	762301		B-951-	311921	311969	1057-	507469	507482	
692-	441296	441349		786-	426096	426116	859-	397954	398053	B-951-	391862	391874	B-1060-	713313	713409
693-	417022	417042		786-	720845	720971	861-	170801	170803	B-952-	563578		B-1061-	B 59810	59812
694-	370117	370148		787-	102004	102017	861-	846357	846392	B-952-	947251	947272	B-1061-	92625	92639
695-	410633	410678		789-	793921	793925	861-	585904	585976	953-	328275		B-1067-	536836	536917
697-	51470	51478		790-	364336	364359	862-	262979		956-	14611	14615	B-1068-	B 112370	112500
697-	851394	851492		791-	297866	297868	862-	336306	336352	957-	B 72124	72128	B-1068-	B 604501	604530
698-	896032	896333		791-	574077	574147	863-	421876	421889	957-	B 637568	637595	B-1071-	B 222627	222679
698-	343599	343620		794-	175756		864-			958-	242016	242019	B-1071-	B 271591	
700-	788556	788564		794-	414832	414850	865-	302105	302190	960-	511621	511626	1072-	970816	970829
703-	B 300344	300348		794-	941264	941466	867-	905595	90572	961-	748501	748508	B-1074-	B 306705	306710
703-	411656	411677		798-	435197	435216	B-868-	B 460749	460870	962-	B 262589	262594	B-1076-	B 239030	239040
703-	567789			799-	95460	95506	869-	64453	64470	962-	B 314455	314529	B-1076-	B 595528	595637
704-	749228	749255		800-	168436	168438	870-	609857	609887	962-	769118	769139	B-1079-	B 127871	127880
707-	775276	775295		800-	364899	364951	872-	769599	769603	963-	314147	314157	B-1080-	B 559057	559130
708-	163305	163307		801-	99941	99973	873-	715196	715208	965-	B 291372	291386	B-1081-	B 231437	231442
708-	416883	416929		802-	522749	522760	B-874-	B 727330	727344	965-	B 342001	342055	B-1083-	B 539628	539721
709-	104985	105001	B-803-	B 338163	338212	875-	511104	511118	965-	429211	429212	B-1084-	B 613221	613395	
710-	730517	730529		804-	401487	401498	876-	B 281061	281271	965-	B 502202	502500	1085-	253296	
711-	284561	284562		804-	575280		876-	B 281482	281519	965-	B 705310	705420	1085-	430053	430064
711-	B 311419	311420		806-	766420	766435	876-	564244	564246	966-	B 306409	306421	1086-	737816	737845
711-	820613	820803		807-	580391	580423	876-	781275	781363	967-	85779	85803	B-1088-	511981	512146
712-	62821			808-	229360	229376	877-	85501	85514	968-	95799	95822	B-1089-	549316	549363
712-	171134	171156		808-	303041	303050	878-	274362		969-	414420	414445	1091-	421537	421558
714-	739818	739824		811-	774235	774245	878-	488614	488616	970-	37721	377372	B-1092-	363395	363436
716-	332235	332241		812-	100234	100244	881-	163995	164040	972-	607537	607546	B-1093-	255048	255049
716-	562131	562131		813-	240696	240698	882-	528566	528578	973-	B 283905	283909	B-1093-	256316	256319
717-	916981	917023		813-	308491	308551	884-	262058	262063	973-	769469	769485	B-1094-	116851	116880
717-	299551	299660	B-814-		175265		887-	448819	448820	975-	423920	423938	1095-	680957	680992
717-	452461	452468	B-814-	B 240638		887-	721576	721691	975-	582489	582507	B-1096-	594788	595073	
718-	419737	419759	B-814-	B 453928	453973	888-	509317	509326	977-	401130	401133	B-1097-	B 279712		
718-	579754	579755	B-814-	860714	860777	889-	161332	161334	979-	B 276619	276621	B-1097-	B 484636	484644	
719-	232118			815-	B 250882	250889	889-	371236	371250	979-	530297	530305	B-1098-	B 69914	69917
719-	583761	583819		815-	380146	380150	889-	848251	848390	980-	257142	257144	B-1098-	B 596364	596728
B-720-	B 297605	297606	B-816-	251186	251193	890-	405430	405447	980-	B 767249	767253	1099-	767540	767545	
B-720-	575879	575892		817-	94004		981-	490456	490472	981-	B 277893	277897	1101-	366175	366186
B-720-	B 334206			817-	722286	722670	892-	174908		981-	B 531785	531792	B-1102-	B 503501	503613
B-720-	405976	405983		818-	398957	398991	892-	795397	795412	B-985-	B 301812	301813	B-1104-	68623	68625
B-720-	940239	940240		818-	484655	484667	896-	422326	422349	B-985-	B 339329	339338	B-1104-	638311	638730
722-	69325	69326		819-	396637	396648	896-	726808	726871	B-985-	421011	421046	1105-	178935	
B-723-	701781	702000		821-	494922	494930	898-	420043	420062	B-986-	310849	310857	B-1107-	B 291795	291806
724-	335015	335146		822-	137840	138750	900-	87291	87305	B-987-	B 73427	734345	1108-	61663	61673
724-	637164	637280		822-	297115		902-	53673	53679	B-987-	B 599251	599583	B-1107-	337660	337693
726-	80367	80401		822-	732301	732364	902-	736564	736590	B-987-	B 637488	637500	B-1112-	831965	832254
727-	397513	397568		823-	399448	399470	B-904-	102412	102450	B-989-	B 317170	317202	B-1115-	296806	296826
727-	561231	561246		824-	76270		904-	171694		990-	558451	558460	B-1116-	B 210468	210440
728-	829874	829888	B-825-	B 49170	49229	B-904-	B 234005	234006	991-	92977	92988	1118-	605728	605752	
B-730-	B 235967	235986	B-825-	B 593495	594750	B-904-	B 287114	287118	991-	186702		1119-	333901	333940	
731-	972603	972632		826-	572805	573000	905-	379621	379628	B-992-	B 260746	260775	B-1120-	832281	832302
732-	148241	148293		826-	B 630001	630151	905-	B 512401	512458	B-992-	B 263986	264000	B-1123-	266545	266546
734-	83058	83061	B-828-	B 187484	187490	B-907-	B 313931	313958	B-992-	B 310501	310556	B-1123-	317508	317572	
734-	687785	688012	B-828-	232386	233036	B-907-	509074	509088	B-994-	B 55626					

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
371—69026-028,	030-031,	B-3—BFM 2324,	2328.	795940,	950, 986, 993,	465—493237,	961—770995,	961—	770995.
034.		B-3—BL 27045.		796013,	101, 111, 114,	481—316022,	965—502449,	965—	502449, 705351.
378—783240.		B-3—BLQ 1087,	1422, 1456,	199,	214-225, 250, 257,	488—659981,	966—306409,	966—	306409, 418-419.
398—183534-537.		1494.		271,	280, 282, 355, 394,	501—31681,	980—257142,	980—	257142.
415—49874-49880.		B-3—BMQ 6581,	6908.	426,	428, 471, 825793,	511—75683,	989—317172,	989—	317172.
445—270586-592.		B-3—BM 34657,	34736,	819,	838, 933, 826146,	527—744931,	990—558453,	990—	558453.
451—426157.		34805,	34806,	270,		528—454370,	1002—624982,	1002—	624982, 625129,
486—776319.		34916,	35138,	90—7055,	077, 092, 7124,	558—134366,	791909,	791909,	791909.
493—593320.		B-3—BS 8924,	9099.	595078,		560—421874,	1023—28072,	1023—	28072.
521—436457-460,	462-463,	B-3—B 46.		107—167256,	560578,	581,	1024—82689-690,	1024—	82689-690.
467,	726131.	8—798248-249,		584,	604,	612,	1030—185609-610,	1030—	185609-610.
544—41465.		990836,		108—105265,			1035—318132,	1035—	318132.
556—402780.		9—537474,	479.	110—829542,	704,		1088—511981,	1088—	511981.
575—30040.		18—137277,	398388,	125—559195,	223, 927,		1094—116875,	1094—	116875.
584—140704.		593020,	593080,	130—114937,	941, 965, 997-	659—797060,	112, 184, 200,	1123—	317553.
596—258790.		B 170770,	793454,	998,	399891-892,	690036,	660—389304,	1134—	334204, 251.
640—15150.		811391.		057,	162,	200,	662—425006,	1141—	106110.
658—785951,	953.	25—572500,	526,	302,	379,	411,	008-010.		
660—755818-820.		606.		487,			688—25280,		
663—186594.		28—125541,	550,	160—711081,	252,		697—896132,		
666—154440.		557,	563,	164—27717,	48417,	619, 706,	233,	271.	
717—452463-465.		565,	728835,	618153,	219,	221,	712—171150,		
789—793917-920.		962.		584—562358,			716—	562358,	
808—303048.		34—528366,		175—841520,			727—397528,	186—	784408-409.
817—722653-669.		36—743708,		183—415887,	890.		744—664765,	196—	123125.
829—85420,	425,	452-455,		196—123125,			750—565758,	209—	191449,
459,	88501.	48—191866,	674283,	202—47966,	977,	275565,	755—788668,	204—	452,
843—572310.		326,	822419,	590560,	738,	700279,	770—671323,	243—	455.
876—281101-109.		432,	441,	590560,	738,	700279,	774—553904,	304—	243444,
910—298563.		609,	633-634,	347,	418,	456,	792—474100,	563110,	563110,
925—27137.		636-640.		205—991979,			799—95469-95470,	312,	312.
957—72124.		50—691746,	760.	210—303460,			807—580361,	350—	168011.
1013—13841-150.		52—340329,	471,	211—135507,			808—303047,	481—	316022-024.
1097—279711.		478,		230—446192,			811—774239,	489—	86325.
1144—87639.		341837,	B 559674,	245—666904,	667058,		821—494928,	509—	278325-330.
		708,	762,	262—46575,			824—76272,	597—	880-810.
		766,	963.	278—82886,			828—645221,	609—	281681.
		56—384526.		280—800388,			829—653416,	688—	25280,
		57—136554,	564,	292—823780,	867,	824032,	792—	25302,	312,
		566,	569,	059,			654000,	315—316,	
		591-600,	608493,	297,			297—337,	689—	655705,
		499,	530,	534,	723,	751,	976,	711—713,	715-
		835,	839,	835,	839,	839,	655031,	716,	716.
		609016,	023,	026,	048,	091,	661917,	720—	575876-877,
		121-122,	129,	129,	138,	143,	650345,	882,	882,
		152-153,	158-161,	158-161,	200,	204,	661917,	886,	886.
		271.		271—167890,			839—625683,	730—	73196.
		59—129000.		305—457081-090.			632150,	807—	580361.
		65—542970.		309—111080,	110831,	86219.	843—572288,	850—	32754-756.
		67—368334,	344.	313—285024,	826652,		307.	953—	328722.
		73—116487,	572-573,	357—285024,	826652,		844—409423,	987—	637311-340.
		626179,	195,	362—390782,			851—744605,	1029—	310509.
		675818,	905,	372—340266,	288,	443975.	855—79030,	911443.	
		923,	937.	382—603400,			153354,	1144—	86733.
		82—423021.		415—419481,	485,	491,	917—556083,		
		83—100616,	333055,	496.			949—520860,	16—	974294-300.
		385939.		426—199097,			876—281140,	211—	135509-510.
				439—592621,			488-490,		
				450—435200,	203.		887—721576,	1094—	116878-880.

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

(Continued from page 332)

In addressing the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees representing, as you do, so large, intelligent and aggressive a block of transportation employees, on the theme of making democracy work, I feel confident that my remarks are somewhat sympathetically received. You and your spokesmen, from your local officers to your president, do not hesitate to express a definite sense of proprietorship in the railway industry. You refer to it as "your industry." This is as it should be. Your attitude is basic to the assumption and exercise of that sense of responsibility for the industry which is so essential to its welfare. It indicates a willingness on your part, individually and collectively, to do what you can to contribute to the constructive solution of the many difficulties that now confront transportation. For example, the contributions which your president, together with his fellow railway labor executives, has made to the solution of many of the thorny problems confronting railway transportation is eloquent testimony of the truth of my observation. The recommendations with which he concludes his report to this convention likewise attest to this conclusion.

Summing it all up, to make democracy work, it is absolutely necessary to make collective bargaining work. I use the term in its largest sense to include cooperation between labor and management for mutual welfare and the public good, as well as the orderly determination and observance of the labor standards of industry. To my mind, the fact that in many industries here in the United States and in Canada we still have a long way to go in the direction of establishing labor relations on a sound basis places at the disposal of our

two democracies one of the greatest opportunities to organize their industrial and economic activities so that the people of these democracies will never fall for the brand of social salvation offered by the dictators.

[Address given to Railway Clerks at Toronto.]

JOKERS IN TAX REFORM

(Continued from page 293)

Recently we came across a type of propaganda against taxes of the social type by an agency in Wisconsin which describes itself as the Wisconsin Public Relations Committee. The advertisements which this committee are sending broadcast are of the ambiguous type which apparently are intended to deceive. In the first place, no one seems to know what the Wisconsin Public Relations Committee is. The committee says on its literature that its expenses "are paid for by citizens interested in public education on the subject of taxation." The literature does not say who these citizens are.

The literature of this committee goes on to point out that 20 cents of every dollar the citizen expends goes for hidden taxes. This may or may not be true. It certainly is not true that social security taxes are hidden taxes. But the question is not how much the individual citizen expends for taxes. The question is what he gets for the money he expends.

The Wisconsin Public Relations Committee goes on to point some morals. It may be well to examine these representations now in the light of this principle, inasmuch as facts do not hurt anybody.

This committee points out that out of every \$20 of rent that the citizen pays, \$6 goes into taxes. For every \$43 expended for food, \$6.88 is taken in taxes. For every \$12 expended for clothing, \$2.40 is taken in taxes. For every \$11 expended for general household expenses, \$1.37 is spent for taxes. For every \$6 spent for miscellaneous items, \$1.05 is taken for taxes. For every \$2 spent for amusement, 40 cents is taken for taxes. For every \$5 spent in insurance, 21 cents is taken for taxes. For every dollar spent for social security, a dollar is taken for taxes. This adds up to the total of \$100 and means that \$19.31 of this \$100 is spent in taxes.

SALES TAX CONCEALING

The Wisconsin Public Relations Committee says nothing about the sales tax or the consumers tax. It certainly was not labor who slapped the sales tax on the public, but usually the substantial taxpayers who don't want to shoulder heavier income taxes. The sales tax, labor believes, is a vicious form of taxation. It does spread the so-called painless or concealed tax over the great masses of citizens least capable of paying such taxes. In this sense the Wisconsin Public Relations Committee has a truth, but even so, tax money must be raised from some source and the real question is not what money do you pay out in taxes, but what do you get for your tax money?

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Pictures of rhymsters, jesters and peerless poets are pouring in to claim a place in the new heading for this page which will dawn on a startled public in the July issue, we hope. June 25 is the deadline. Address, "On Every Job." All past and present contributors to this page are entitled to have their mugs in our Rogue's Gallery. But remember—we said THUMBNAIL SIZE pictures! Some who have already sent pictures apparently did not understand this point.

Make 'em small,
Be fair to all,
(Otherwise we won't use 'em.)
Please put your name and local union number on the back of your picture.

LINEMAN WANTED

We need the lineman of spine today,
To boldly take the floor;
And without hesitation, say things
Which make rascals sore.
The kind who never climbs a fence;
When issues are at stake,
The lineman with good old common sense
Whose brain is wide awake.
The one who speaks just what he thinks,
As only thinkers can;
Not one who only sits and winks,
For policy's his plan.

Of such as he, there're not a few,
Nor need for any more,
Get off the fence, if this means you,
A coward is a "bore."
We need the lineman who has the nerve
To choose what's right, then stick;
The only kind that's fit to serve,
Is one the company can't pay off.
That's what's the matter.

C. M. BROYLES,
L. U. No. B-77.

THE FRIED EGG

The boy stood on the burning deck,
From whence he should have fled;
The sun glared down upon his neck,
His face glowed darkly red.

The super wiped his brow and roared,
"How come you're all alone?
Now look, kid, this slab must be poured
Before this day has gone."

The foolish lad rushed to and fro
And did the work of three;
His outlets blossomed row on row
Before the concrete sea.

At last the tortured day was done,
The iron mat was spread;
The fixer made his last home-run,
And then keeled over, dead!

The loafing Brothers mourned his lot,
His gruesome end decried:
"He much deserved a roasting, but
We didn't want him fried!"

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

Prelude to a sock in the puss for Sleepy Steve.

THE GENTLER SEX (HA! HA!)

Not knocking the little woman, but no kidding, she is the worst back-seat driver in seven counties, and any time I step the old bus up to 40 miles per hour she yowls like a tom cat under a barrel. After much thought I hit on a plan to show her the error of her ways.

So last Sunday we drove to Algonquin on Route 62, which is a two lane highway, but very popular with motorists, as there is only one stop sign in 40 miles. After leaving the city limits I opened her up to 60, and as usual the missus starts beefing: "Slow down! You're going too fast! I'll never ride with you again!" etc., etc.

Obediently, I slowed down to 30 and at once became the leader of a cavalcade stretching back of me for a mile. Fortunately, there is very little traffic at this time from the opposite direction, so one by one the cars behind me passed us and speeded ahead. But strange to say, instead of the usual scowl and muttered curse, every one passed us with a smile or laugh or hand wave.

We arrived at Algonquin, had dinner and started for home. But this time I gave the motorists a break. We drove back on Route 12 which is a four lane highway, still driving at 30 miles per and still being passed with smiles and laughs. So late in the afternoon we arrived home and as I helped her out of the car she said, "Hasn't this been a wonderful day, Steve? Weather glorious and every one so pleasant and nice." "Yeah," I said, "Well, I guess I won't be needing this any more," and I took a sign off the back of the car which read:

THIS CAR IS BEING DRIVEN
FROM THE REAR SEAT.
PASS, BROTHER, PASS!

and showed it to her.

And then, like a big chump, I forgot to duck.

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. B-9.

GRACEFUL EXIT

'Twas in the year of 'twenty-eight
I earned my pay in the Badger state.
Wisconsin summers sure are swell,
So I took a job with Mother Bell.

In Madison town, on Capitol Square,
I met a dame and she was fair,
But I drank too much with this lovely frail
So I spent the night in the city jail.

But it wasn't long till I knew the town
And the proper way to get around.
Down in the "Bush" there was fun to be had,
And the bootleg whiskey wasn't bad.

The summer passed, and the fall winds blew.
A long cold winter was nearly due.
Now snow and ice I sure do hate,
So I up and grabbed a southbound freight.

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

Just for contrast with what Sleepy Steve's wife gave him, we have this tribute from the wife of a member of L. U. No. B-28:

TO A HUSBAND

The husband of mine,
Bill Schuh is his name,
All his life
He played a straight game,
With the union Brothers
He always felt strong—
He never believed
In doing things wrong.

In homelife or business,
No matter which way,
He had consideration
For all, I do say.

He did his duty,
Hard often it was
To make a dollar
And please the boss.
I hope he gets credit
When hard work is done.
Now please do excuse this,
Twas written in fun!

MRS. F. SCHUH,
(His wife).

* * *

POOR JENNY

Poor Lester McMillan
Asleep, snoring Mother McCree
Little dreaming that his poor Jenny
Was as wet as wet could be.

That dirty devil of a pop-off valve
Stole upon her during the night,
And oh! What a bath he gave her!
And was poor Jenny a sight!

Poor Lester McMillan
Came to work for an early start,
But when he saw his poor Jenny
It was like a knife in his heart.

Poor Lester McMillan
Hoped he wasn't too late,
But alas! the starter turned the key
And poor Jenny was doomed to her fate.

Oh! How she shook and trembled,
And how the fireworks fell!
But just how much she suffered
Only poor Lester can tell.

Poor Jenny's now in the hospital,
Waiting for coils and such.
She's not the girl she used to be
But he loves her just as much.

MASON,
L. U. No. 134, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

FAMOUS LAST LINES

"Make hay while the sun shines"—
And "whoopee" when it declines!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3, N. Y. C.

IN A SOCIETY WHERE THE CITIZENS ARE INSENSIBLE TO ONE ANOTHER'S FEELINGS AND PROBLEMS, DEMOCRACY BECOMES IMPOSSIBLE: COMRADESHIP, FELLOWSHIP, FRIENDSHIP, EVEN CITIZENSHIP CEASE TO BE REALITIES.

—M. L. WILSON.